

THE FAR EASTERN REVIEW

VOL. VIII.—No. 6.

MANILA AND SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER, 1911.

25 cents, U. S. Cy.



His Excellency YUAN SHIH-KAI,
upon Whom Peking Depends to Save the Dynasty—Recalled from
Retirement by the National Assembly to the Premiership,
to Restore Order in China

The "Hsin-Han" Revolution



The Chinese in the Philippines



The Japanese Mining Industry



Types of American Locomotives

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THE FAR EASTERN REVIEW

COMMERCE • ENGINEERING • FINANCE

VOL. VIII.

MANILA, P. I., SHANGHAI, AND YOKOHAMA, NOVEMBER, 1911

No. 6.

THE "HSIN-HAN" REVOLUTION

For many years able western writers have been educating Europe and America to expect an economic and political awakening in China. The conservative student of Chinese affairs expressed confidence that the process would be one of evolution, encouraged by the Imperial authority in the gradual extension of constitutional government throughout the country so that there would be no shock, no

These conservative writers admitted that there might be local disturbances from time to time but were convinced that no general and effective uprising having for its purpose the overthrow of the dynasty would feature China's progress towards liberal government, always, of course, conditional that Peking would keep her pledges and sincerely endeavor to carry out reforms. And it might be said

grounded in the different Chinese races from time immemorial.

The outbreak at Canton, soon suppressed, and another at Szechuan reported under control were accepted as simply local in character and believed due to opposition to the railway nationalization policy which may be said to have been resented by the provincials as an unwarranted interference in provincial affairs.



THE EMPEROR OF CHINA, AND HIS FATHER, THE REGENT



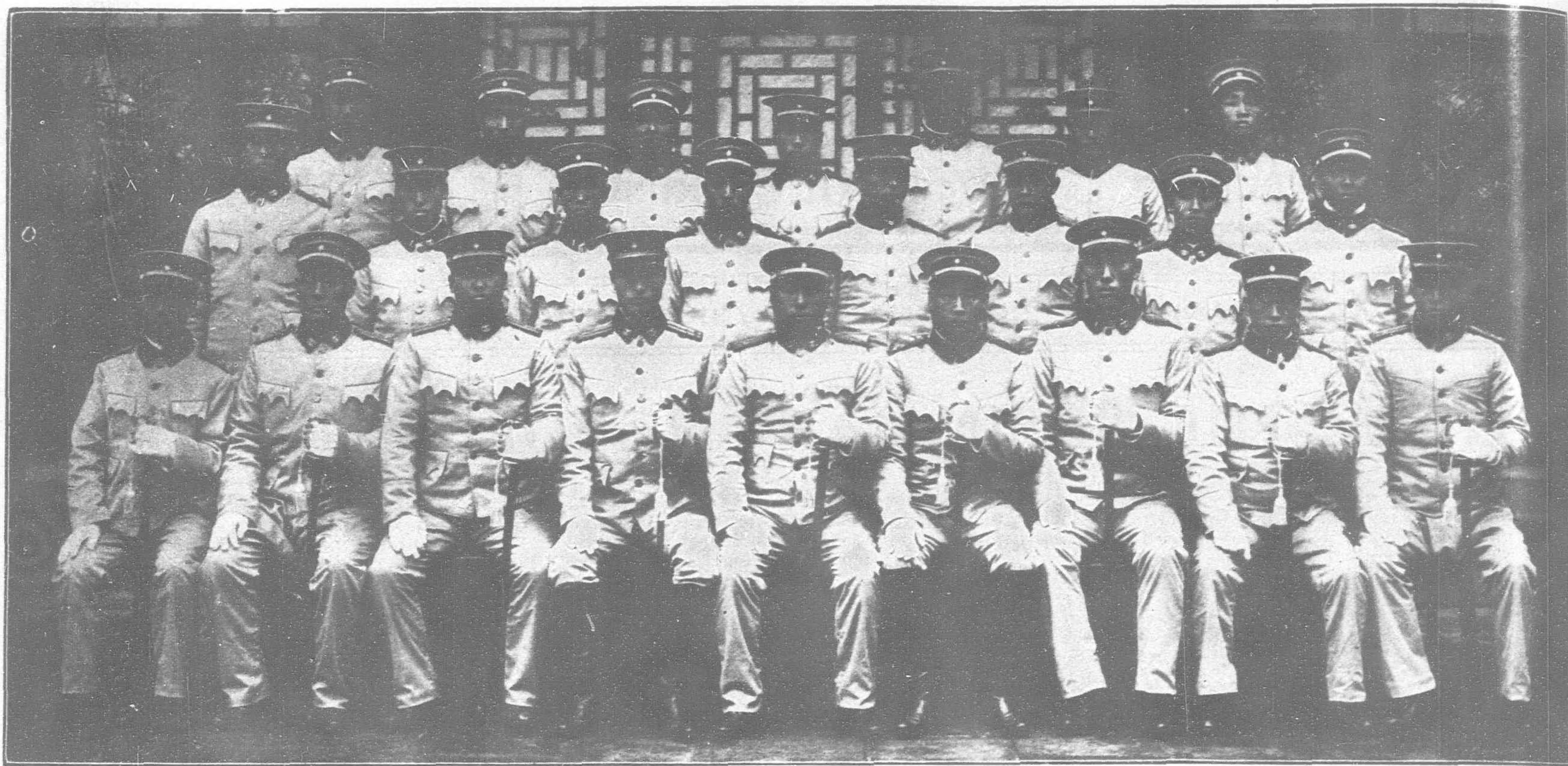
THE EMPEROR AND HIS FATHER AND MOTHER, THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF CHUN

radical reform liable to be misunderstood or that would endanger the stability of empire. They anticipated that through the development by a generous educational program, more general appreciation of the responsibilities as well as the advantages of constitutional rights among the people. And this, we believe, was the expressed purpose of the constitutional program inaugurated by the Peking government and emphasized by the Prince Regent last year when, in response to the wishes of the senate, he shortened the period as originally announced should elapse before the convening of a representative assembly.

that up until the recent outbreak in Szechuan following the proposed nationalization of railways everything pointed to a peaceful solution of political questions and economic problems.

As has been recognized by every student of Chinese history the empire proper comprises many different divisions of the inhabitants, each section having little sympathy with any other and all more or less negligent of national purpose. The only common ideal among all these conflicting elements that appears to have survived is individual loyalty to the Emperor. This is a fundamental Confucius principle that has been

It was natural for the people of Szechuan to misapprehend the Imperial purpose. Provincial administration throughout the Empire has for centuries been semi-autonomous which means that practically so long as imperial tribute was paid, the provinces were free to administer their own affairs. Indeed in the matter of foreign relations the Imperial government were inclined to defer all questions to the discussion and decision of the provincial officials. The initiative in any innovation has invariably originated in the provinces, not from the central authority. The latter's province as recognized by custom was simply to approve, adopt, or permit. It was only natural



THE COLONEL AND OFFICERS OF THE FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD



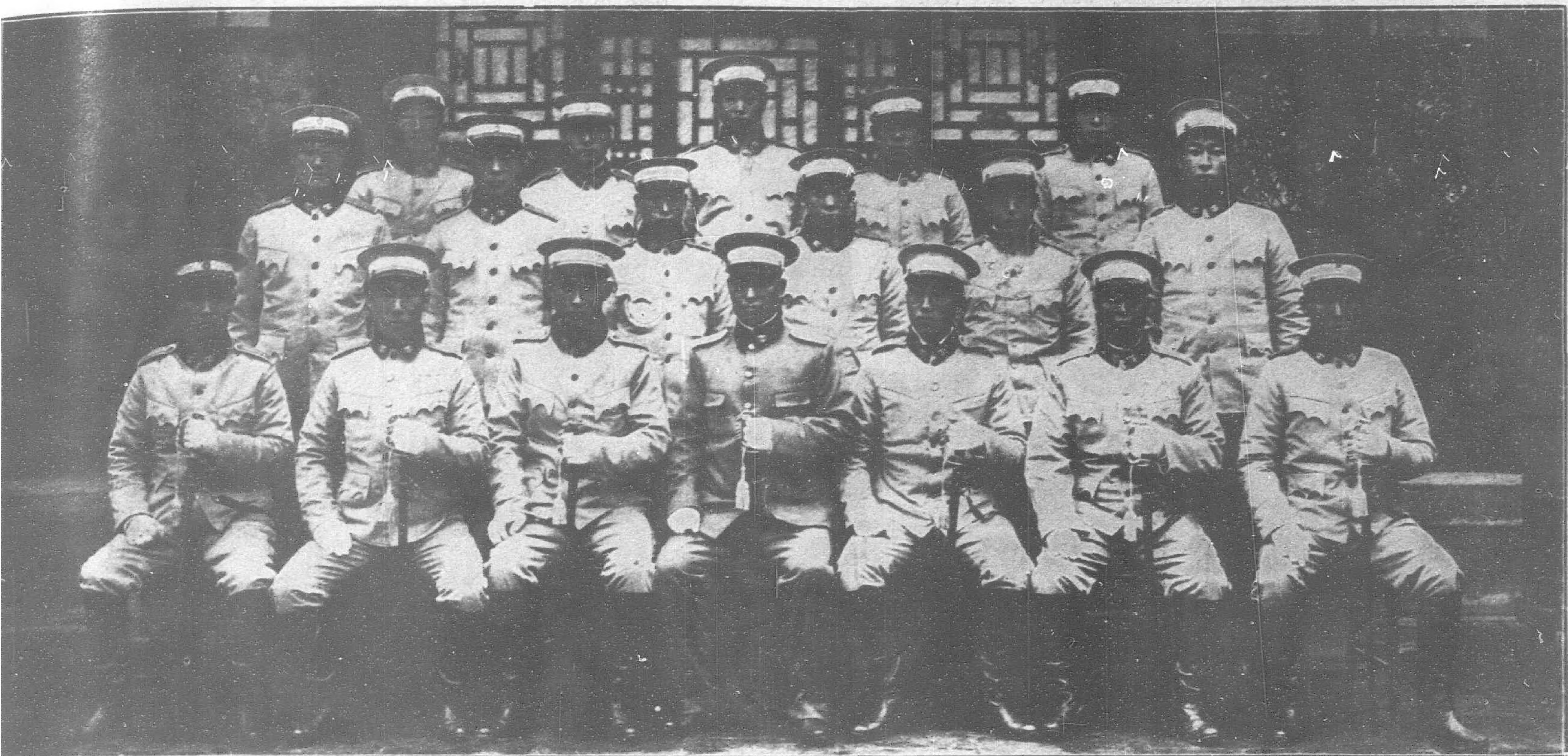
H. H. PRINCE SU,
IN COMMAND OF THE PEKING GENDARMERIE.
ONE OF THE EIGHT PRINCELY FAMILIES.



MAJOR GENERAL HO,
COMMANDING A DIVISION OF THE NEW
ARMY AT PEKING



H. E. MAJOR GEN. FENG SHAN.



THE COLONEL AND OFFICERS OF THE FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD

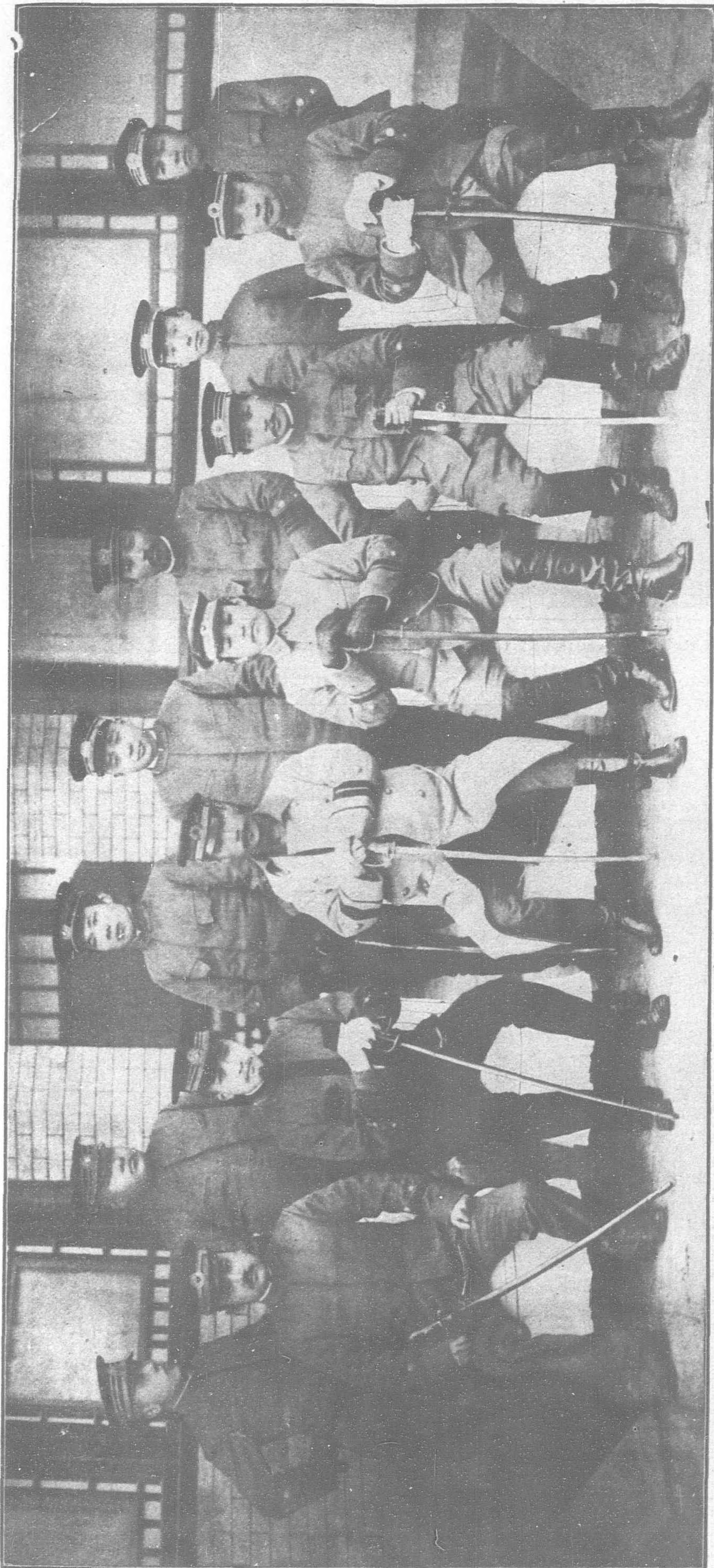


MAJOR GENERAL HA HANG-CHANG OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE CHINESE ARMY. EDUCATED IN JAPAN.



MAJOR GENERAL LIANG PI COMMANDING THE 1ST COMPOSITE BRIGADE OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD CORPS. EDUCATED IN JAPAN

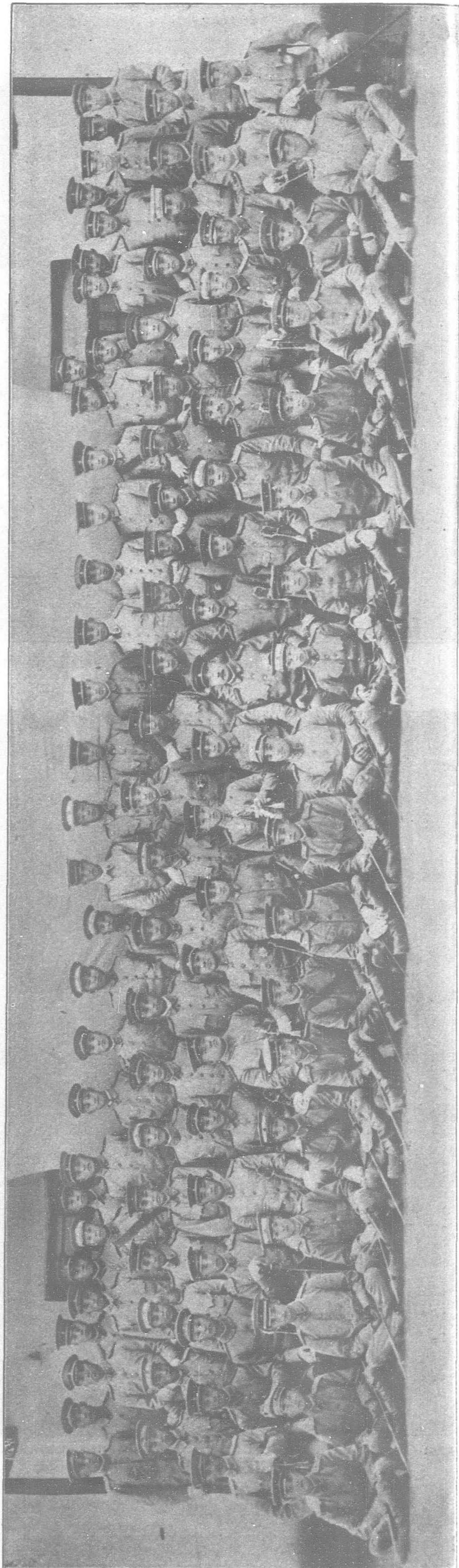
then that the nationalization policy met with disfavor in the provinces and that the purpose of the Government to centralize certain administrative powers was interpreted to mean unwarranted interference, was to have been expected. The overwhelming number of pro-



FORMER MINISTER OF WAR GENERAL YIN-CHANG, HIS DEPARTMENTAL CHIEFS, AND GENERAL STAFF OFFICIALS

tests forwarded to Peking from Kwantung, Honan, Hupeh and Szechuan and their general tenor was evidence of this.

The very aim of constitutional reform was not only to accord a greater measure of local government throughout the empire but to



THE OFFICERS OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD CORPS, WITH THEIR COMMANDING GENERAL, H. I. H. PRINCE TSAI TAO (IN CENTER SECOND ROW, SEATED) AND GENERALS LIANG PI AND HA HANG CHANG (ON EITHER SIDE OF THE PRINCE)

develop a greater degree of federal centralization and efficiency by a process of welding together of the now varied and conflicting units. Loyalty to the Emperor was to expand into a broad national patriotism that would join for example the inhabitants of Yunnan and of Kwantung in a national purpose.

vincial rights. But the railway nationalization was a different matter. The provincial press generally opposed it from the start. The larger purpose of the central government to bind the different provinces together by a comprehensive system of railways was obscured by prejudice against Imperial initiative in

to carry out the program was a mistake is a matter upon which there may be difference of opinion but that activities in that direction served to aid in precipitating the extensive revolution inaugurated at Wuchang and now convulsing China there is little doubt.

It is almost certain that had the authori-



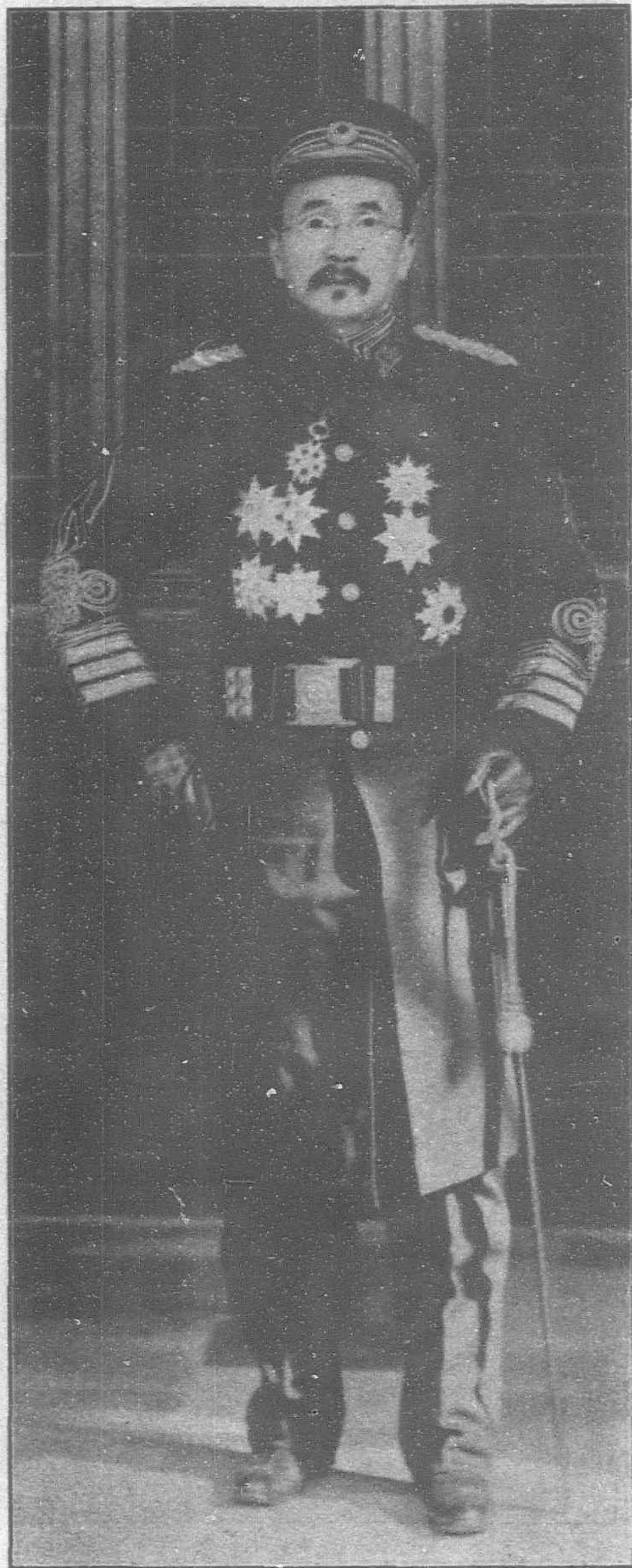
GENERAL YIN-CHANG

FORMER MINISTER OF WAR AND NOW CHIEF OF STAFF

The formation of a council-cabinet was received generally by foreigners with more or less degrees of approval, and while the native press criticised the selections made more or less it apparently assumed that the Prince Regent had a right to choose his own ministers. It did not violate any recognized pro-

vincial affairs and distrust of the Imperial purpose.

Whether the methods employed to enforce the transfer of provincial railway rights to the Imperial government were unwise or that the selection of H. E. Kung Pao Sheng-Hsuan Huai, Minister of Posts and Communications,



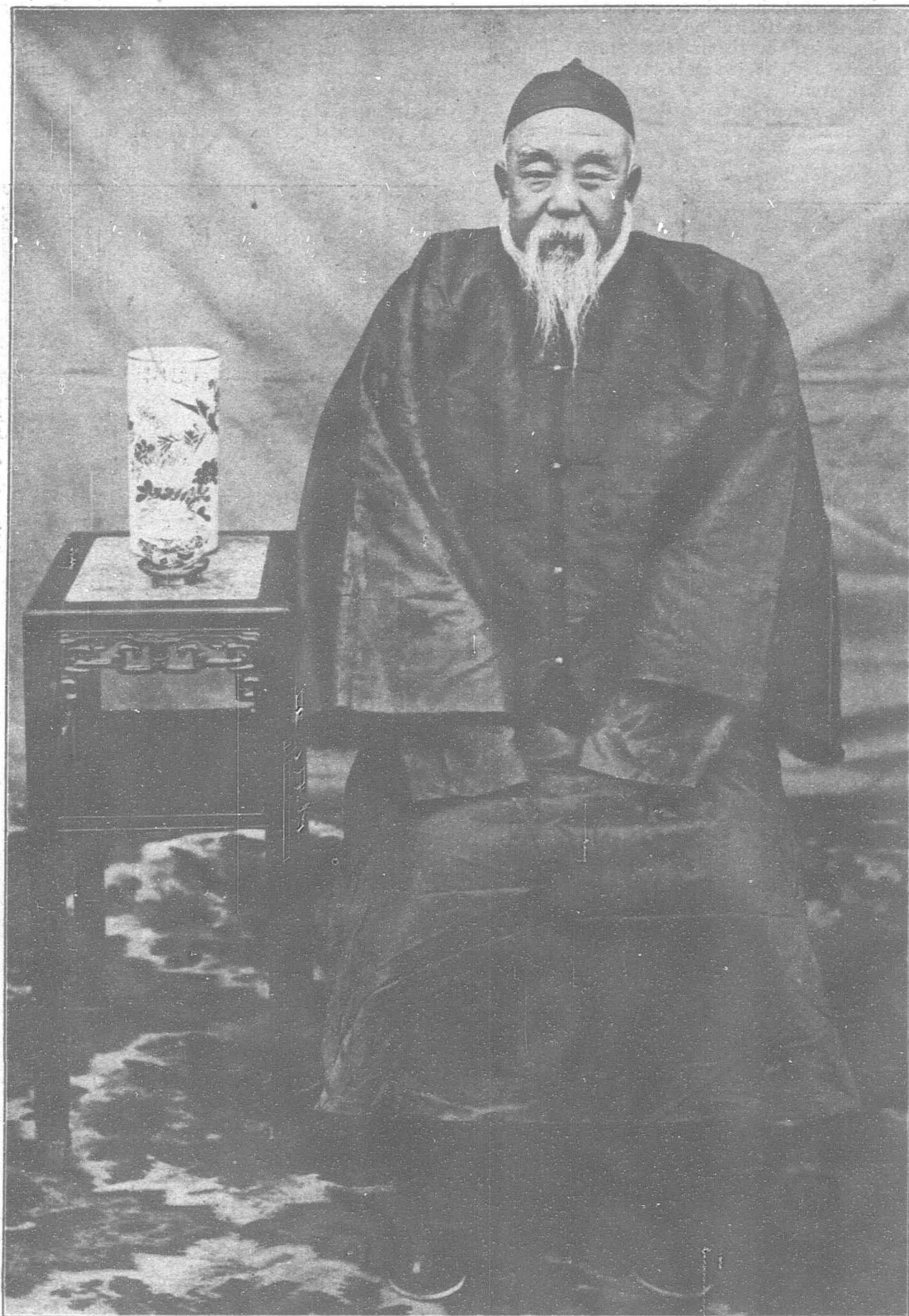
H. E. TANG SHAO-YI

IN MILITARY UNIFORM, AS GENERAL OF THE MUKDEN FORCES, WHILE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF FENGTIEN

ties at Peking exercised tact and discretion in overcoming opposition to a very desirable program, there would have been no such anti-Manchu revolution. And it is not altogether improbable that they might have blundered along without serious conflict had not other forces such as floods and famine and an active revolutionary junta, seemingly beyond Imperial ken, united to make revolution popular.

Organization and leadership of the disaffected forces were necessary. The differences over the centralizing of the control of railways would no doubt have ultimately been settled had there not been influences at work for years seeking to overthrow the Manchu dynasty. The furthering of this movement was largely in the hands of secret societies of more or less strength that have been active in southern and central China urging the overthrow of the reigning imperial house and restoring Chinese control, but with the anti-nationalization agitation, floods, and famine spreading disaffection and an almost universal senti-

ment in favor of constitutional reform the psychological moment had come for the revolutionaries to strike. It is doubtful if such a large following could have been secured under any other conditions and it is not improbable that before the revolution becomes history it will be found that the radical de-



LIEUTENANT GENERAL CHIANG KUEI-TI,
COMMANDING THE DIVISIONS AT TUNGCHOW OUTSIDE OF PEKING



GENERAL WONG HUI CHENG,
COMMANDER OF THE MUKDEN TROOPS



GENERAL YIN-CHANG AND STAFF
AT THE ANHUI MANEUVERS



H. E. LIANG TUNG YEN, MINISTER OF STATE IN YUAN SHIH-KAI'S CABINET.



H. E. SHEN CHIA-PEN, MINISTER OF JUSTICE IN THE NEW CABINET.



H. E. SAH CHEN-PING, MINISTER OF NAVAL AFFAIRS IN THE NEW CABINET IN THE OLD REGULATON UNIFORM.



H. E. YUAN SHIH-KAI AND TIEH LIANG REVIEWING THE TROOPS AT MANEUVERS IN CHIH-LI.



H. E. SHENG HSUAN HUAI,
WHO INAUGURATED THE RAILWAY NATIONALIZATION POLICY AS
MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.—WAS RETIRED WHEN REVOLU-
TION BROKE OUT AND MADE A SCAPEGOAT BY PEKING.

what it considers reliable authority that upon the failure at Canton the leaders changed their plans to exclude any attempt to overthrow imperial authority in the provinces having extensive coast line but to confine their efforts to those provinces accessible only by land and river. The plan decided upon, according to the *Press*, was to "seize Hupeh and Hunan and then to turn attention to Szechuen, Yunnan, Shansi and Kansu, and it was believed that when the movement had



H. E. JUI CHENG,
VICEROY AT WUCHANG WHO WAS FORCED
TO FLEE WHEN REVOLUTION
BROKE OUT.

been successfully carried through in two or three Provinces by taking possession thereof, Kwangtung, Kwansif and Fukien would be won over to the new régime without bloodshed, inasmuch as the bulk of the people of those Provinces were tired of the present Government and were thoroughly in sympathy with revolutionary aims.



AN IMPERIAL MAXIM BATTERY.—PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT NANKING IN 1909.

mand for change from monarchical to republican form of government will be compromised. The loyalty of the Chinese to the person of the Emperor cannot be so easily disposed of and any harm to his person would no doubt cause a serious reaction.

The first indication of organized revolt

was the uprising in Canton. Then followed the Szechuan trouble, but it is doubtful if the latter originated with the revolutionaries. There is no doubt however about the originators of the Canton revolt as the developments at Wuchang shows.

The *China Press* of Hongkong states upon

"The idea that the present rising in Hupeh was being led by Dr. Sun Yat Sen was scouted. The real leader of this upheaval is Wong Hing (Hwang Hsing), who instigated the unsuccessful bomb outrage at the Canton Viceroy's yamen some few months ago. He is a well-known leader of the Reform Party,



HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, THE REGENT.



HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCE OF CH'ING, FORMER PREMIER OF CHINA.



ADMIRAL T'ANG HSUEH-HENG, VICE MINISTER OF THE NAVY.



HIS EXCELLENCY LIANG TUN-YEN, MINISTER OF STATE.



H. I. H. PRINCE TSAI HSUN,
FORMER MINISTER OF THE NAVY, BROTHER OF THE REGENT, AND
UNCLE OF THE EMPEROR



H. I. H. PRINCE TSAI TAO,
IN THE UNIFORM OF LIEUT. GENERAL OF THE IMPERIAL
GUARD CORPS



CHINESE CAVALRY TYPES



HIS HIGHNESS, SHAN-CH'I, PRINCE SU,
THE "IRON CAPPED PRINCE" WHO ALONE IN THE ASSEMBLY OF PRINCES, IN
1900, PROTESTED AGAINST THE "BOXER" MOVEMENT. PRESIDENT OF THE
BOARD OF NAVAL REORGANIZATION, ETC.



H. I. H. PRINCE TSAI FU.
SECOND SON OF PRINCE CHING, TRAINING COMMISSIONER OF THE
IMPERIAL GUARD CORPS



GENERAL FENG, DIVISION COMMANDER OF CHIHLI



H. E. TUANG FANG, DIRECTOR OF THE
IMPERIAL HUKUANG RAILWAYS AND IN
CHARGE OF IMPERIAL OPERATIONS IN
SECHUAN.

to Hongkong and then went to Singapore. While there news came of the rising in Szechuen, whereupon he called his followers together, but by the time that his plans were completed it was too late to do anything. Then he and his men made for Hupeh, hoping that when H. E. Hsin Cheun Hsin, the Commissioner appointed to suppress the Szechuen rebellion, had gathered troops from Hupeh to proceed to Chengtu, the way would be clear for initiating a rising at Wuchang. However, it was believed that H. E. Hsin heard of this intention, for shortly afterwards it was announced that he would not go to Szechuen and hence the Hupeh troops would remain at full strength. This fact, however, did not deter Wong Hing (Hwang Hsing) and, relying on support from sympathizers in the army there, he managed to bring about the revolt. He is believed to be still on the spot directing the rebels and shaping their general policy."

These plans seem to have been carried out. Apparently neither Viceroy Jui Cheng nor General Cheng Piao, Commander-in-Chief in Hupeh, had any idea of the extent of the effective organization of the revolutionaries even when evidence of a plot came to the attention of the Viceroy. Certain it is that General Li Yuan-hung, the second in command, was never suspected of being directly the chief of the movement until the revolt occurred with disaster to the Imperial authority at Wuchang. The success of that coup is now history. General Li Yuan-hung has become a national figure, a serious revolution is in progress, and if reports may be relied upon it is spreading to almost every province in the south and west.

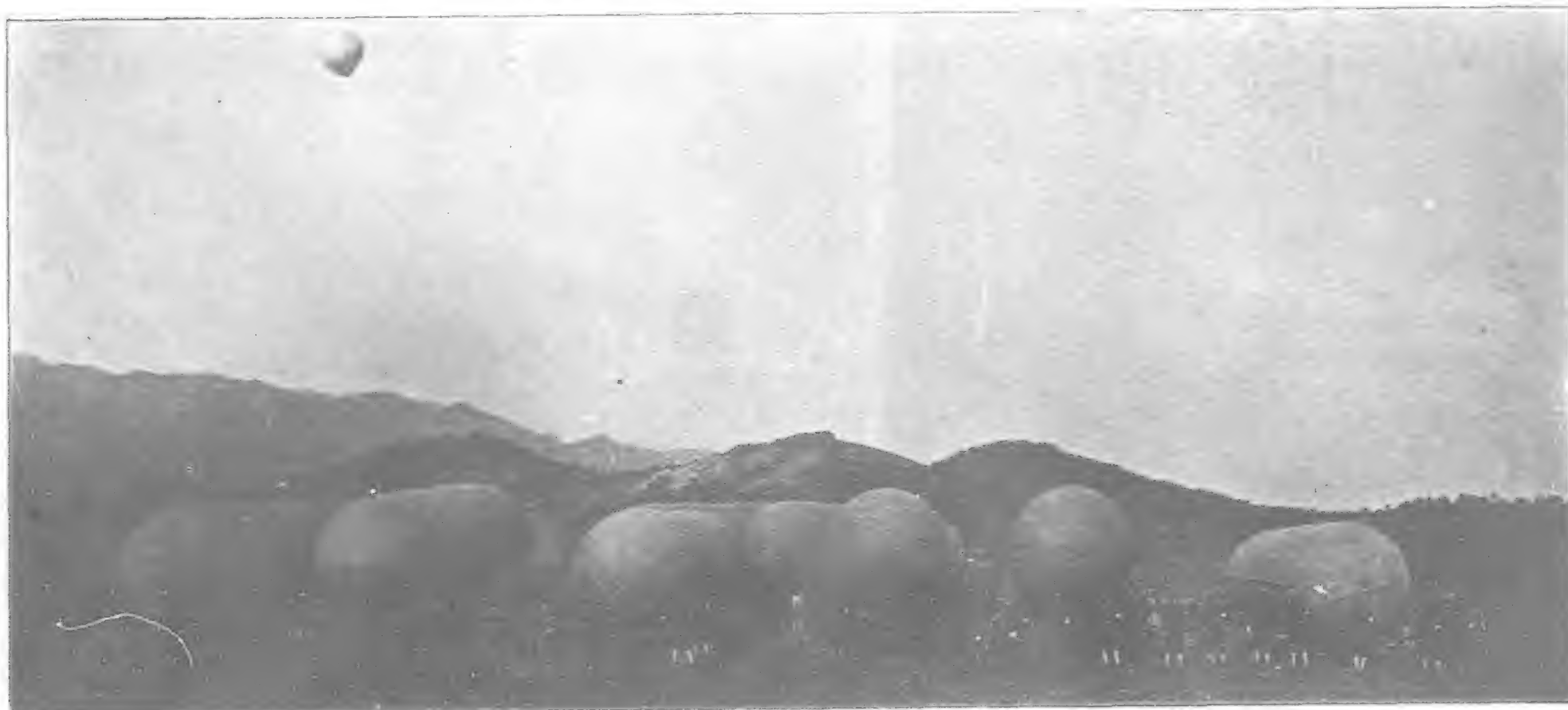
One remarkable feature of this movement is the entire absence of anti-foreign feeling, and another, the effective measures taken to protect foreign property within the zone of operations. Needless to say this attitude has won not a little sympathy abroad and, if maintained, will assure the neutrality of the powers. In his first proclamation General Li Yuan-Hung declares himself Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary forces but refrains from declaring the ultimate form of government the Revolutionists propose establishing. The proclamation was issued from Revolutionary Headquarters under date of August 21:

"I, the Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the popular Government of the Middle Kingdom, make the following statement:

"After the discomfiture of our compatriots at Canton, the military government has won success in the present attempt in Szechuan. In past days, the different Powers did not



MAJOR GENERAL LIANG PI.



CHINESE BALLOON BRIGADE AT THE MANEUVERS.

has travelled widely and has secured funds from Chinese sympathisers in America and the Straits Settlements. When the Canton affair failed to succeed he fled from that city, came

accord us the treatment due to an organized state, only because we did not possess territory, though we were possessed of the people and the sovereign power. Now, we are in

possession of the entire territory of Szechuan, so that we are fully equipped with the three essential requisites for establishing a state.

"The military government is sincerely de-



H. E. WU TING FANG
FORMERLY MINISTER TO AMERICA WHO WAS CHOSEN LEADER OF SHANGHAI'S
REVOLUTIONISTS BUT WOULD DEFER TO WISHES OF YUAN SHIH-KAI.



GENERAL WANG TUNG CHI
PEIYANG ARMY, TIENTSIN



H. E. CHANG CHIH TUNG
WHO ENCOURAGED THE SENDING OF STUDENTS
TO JAPAN FOR MILITARY TRAINING. AMONG
THESE WAS GENERAL LI, NOW IN COM-
MAND OF THE REVOLUTIONARIES

sirous of rehabilitating the fallen dynasty, the dynasty of our forefathers, very indignant at the harsh and heartless treatment of the Tartar dynasty, and have always held as our cherished object the crushing of this foe and to promote the world's peace and the general welfare of mankind, endeavoring at the same time to keep and strengthen amicable relations with foreign Powers.

"We take this opportunity, therefore, to make known, manifestly, for once and all, the true principles of the military government, in order that no misunderstanding might be entertained about us:

"(1) All treaties between the Chinese Government and foreign Powers will continue in force and be recognized as operative.

"(2) The property of the people of different nationalities existing within the territory occupied by the military government will be all equally recognized and protected.

"(3) All rights actually acquired by different Powers will be recognized and protected.

"(4) Loans, both domestic and foreign, will be redeemed as heretofore by different provinces at the fixed time in conformity with the existing stipulations.

"(5) In case any foreign Power should show hostility against us by assisting the Chinese Government, we shall also be hostile to such Power. If any foreign Power should assist the Chinese Government by supplying it with arms and ammunition, we shall search for such things and forfeit them.

"The foregoing statement is made for the sole purpose of making known the fact that our army is actuated uniquely by a high sense of righteousness, and that there is absolutely no anti-foreign element in our present movement.

"Dated, August 21, 4609 of the Emperor Hwang."

From Japanese sources it appears that one Hwang Hsin is at the head of the revolution. This may be the Wong Hing referred to previously as the instigator of the unsuccessful revolution at Canton and who is presumed to be in Hupeh. He is identified as a native of Changsha in Hunan who received an education under the patronage of the late Viceroy Chang. In 1901 he attended the normal

of the Chinese forces at Shanhaikwan during the Russo-Japanese war and has the reputation of being a desperate fighter who never admits defeat. He is also known to have been associated with one of the secret societies. It appears, according to this version, that General Li Yuan-hung and Wang To Sheng were each in command of a brigade under General Cheng Piao and that the last named, accord-

Peking in 1898. He has been active in the movement for Constitutional reform since that time, but, it is announced, is not in sympathy with the more radical leaders whose object is the establishment of a republic. He is believed to be as strong a force as ever and his followers while favorable to reform will oppose Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his henchmen who are now to the fore in control of the operations



HOSPITAL CORPS CHINESE ARMY.

school in Tokyo. After graduating he returned to China and established a secret society called the Hwasung-hui having for its purpose the destruction of the Manchu Dynasty and the resurrection of the Flowery Kingdom. He is represented as the supreme head of the revolution, but, according to advices from the same sources, there are two commanders actually in charge of active military operations directly under his control. These men are General Li Yuan-hung and Wang Te Sheng. The former is regarded as a commander of superior capacity. He served in the Chinese navy and had command of the cruiser Tsi-

ing to the Japanese press, was little more than a figure head. This gave the two generals a splendid opportunity to co-operate in effecting a successful coup at Wuchang. Other authorities claim that Dr. Sun Yat-sen is the real leader rather than Hwang Hsing. That he has been associated with the movement for many years is well known. He has been active among the Chinese in foreign countries for the last ten years and is responsible for large contributions to the cause. His presence in the Orient during the last six months gives weight to this conclusion. However, it is natural to suppose that great secrecy

of the revolutionary forces and who want nothing short of the overthrow of the dynasty and the establishment of a republic. The contending forces will very probably fight it out when the revolutionaries discuss the proposals of the National Assembly as presented in its memorial to the throne and which meets all the revolutionary demands save the overthrow of the dynasty.

The date of the Wuchang rebellion could not have been chosen more timely for revolutionary success. The Government troops were engaged in the autumn maneuvers, and there was plenty of time for the former to



CHINESE INFANTRY DEPLOYED ON HILLSIDE

yuan which was sunk during the war with Japan. Li Yuan-hung escaped by throwing himself overboard. Subsequently he served in the Imperial Guards at Tokyo as one of the many students sent to Japan by Viceroy Chang Chih Tung of Wuchang.

General Wang Te-Sheng was in command

has been maintained heretofore as to the real leaders.

The most prominent reformer with whose name the world is familiar is Kan Yu Wei who, it will be remembered, was a friend of the late Emperor Kuan-Hsu. He narrowly escaped the wrath of the late Empress Dowager and fled from

press their advantage before the Imperial troops could be concentrated and directed against the movement. It was during this interval that the revolutionaries, or Hsin Han, as that body is called, succeeded in capturing Hanyang and Hankow securing arms, ammunition and supplies from the arsenal and giving

them at least partial control of Hupeh and the western provinces. From many sources with conflicting reports as to the relative degrees of success on the part of the opposing

tutionalism. On railway matters some one whom I trusted fooled me. Thus public opinion was opposed to this policy.

"When I urge reform, officials and gentry

edicts have promulgated laws, but none have been obeyed. The people are grumbling, yet I do not know of it. Disasters loom ahead, but I do not see them.



AN ASCENSION BY THE BALLOON SECTION OF THE CHINESE ARMY

forces the principal cities in Hupeh apparently under control of the revolutionaries are Wuchang and Hanyang with the seat of activities being in and about Hankow and the control of the immediate country in dispute. Changsha in Hunan has been the scene of serious conflict and report has it that Ichang has fallen into the hands of the revolutionists. The successes of the latter include the surrender with little opposition of Hangchow, Soochow, Sungkiang, and the native city and arsenal of Shanghai. Reports from Canton are to the effect that Kwantung province had declared its independence of Manchu rule and that Yunnan had followed its example. There is also a report that Foochow is controlled by the revolutionaries. There is reason to believe that disaffection in the northern provinces is not general.

With the spread of disaffection great alarm was manifested at Peking. The National Assembly demanded the retirement of Sheng Kung Pao, Minister of Posts and Communications, whom it charged with being responsible for the railway policy which, it claimed, precipitated the revolt. An edict issued announcing his retirement and the appointment of H. E. Tang Shao-yi.

It was at this juncture that Peking turned to H. E. Yuan Shi Kai who has been in retirement in Honan since the beginning of the regency. He was invited to return and form a cabinet. Yuan Shi Kai in response demanded: (1) convening of parliament in 1912; (2) general pardon to the rebels; (3) inauguration of a responsible ministry; (4) vesting in Yuan Shi Kai supreme command over all the Imperial forces in subjugating the rebellion. All his demands appear to have been granted and he was ordered to inaugurate a policy of moderation and reform and use every effort to compromise with the revolutionary leaders.

On October 30 the following remarkable Edict was issued and is known as the Renunciation Edict in which the throne assumed all responsibility for the revolution. The following is a translation from the Peking correspondent of the *North China Daily News*:

"I have reigned for three years and have always acted conscientiously, in the interests of the people. But I have not employed men properly, not having political skill. I have employed too many nobles in political positions, an act which has contravened consti-



CAPTAIN TUNG CHIN-PU, AIDE TO PRINCE TSAI TAO, ON A MOTORCYCLE

seize the opportunity to embezzle. When old laws are abolished high officials serve their own ends. Much of the people's money has been taken, but nothing to benefit the people has been achieved. On several occasions

"In Szechuan trouble first occurred, the Wuchang rebellion followed; now alarming reports come from Shensi and Honan. In Canton and Kiangsi riots appear. The whole Empire is seething, the minds of the people



GENERAL YU CHANG-CHING
IN COMMAND OF THE IMPERIAL FORCES
AT NANKING

are perturbed and the spirits of our nine late Emperors are not able properly to enjoy the sacrifices made to them, while it is feared that the people will suffer grievously.

"All these things are my own fault. Hereby I announce to the world that I swear to reform and with Our soldiers and people to carry out the constitution faithfully, modifying legislation, developing the interests of the people and abolishing their hardships, all in accordance with the wishes and interests of the people.



LT. GEN. CHANG TE-YI
OF THE BORDERED BLUE MONGOL BANNER
CORPS

"Old laws that are unsuitable will be abolished. The union of Manchus and Chinese, mentioned by the late Emperor, I shall carry out, "As regards Hupeh and Hunan, for their grievances, though precipitated by the soldiers and caused by Jui Cheng, I only blame Myself because I had mistakenly appointed him. The soldiers and people are innocent. If they return to their allegiance, I will excuse the past.

"Being a very small person standing at the head of My subjects, I see that My heritage



LT. GENERAL CHIANG KUEI TI



GENERAL KSU KOU CHUN



LIEUT. GENERAL FEN CH'E
OF THE WHITE MONGOL BANNER CORPS

is nearly falling to the ground. I regret My fault and repent greatly. I can only trust that My subjects will support the soldiers in order to support Me, to comfort the millions of My people, to hold firmly the eternity of the Dynasty and to convert danger into tranquillity. The patriotism of the Empire's subjects will be appreciated and trusted for ever.

"Now finances and diplomacy have reached bed-rock. Even if all unite, there is still fear of falling. But if the Empire's subjects will not regard nor honour the State, and are easily misled by outlaws, then the future of China is unthinkable. I am most anxious by day and night, I only hope my subjects will thoroughly understand."

"This extraordinary edict," says the *News*, "then promises to cancel the temporary Cabinet regulations and to organize a Cabinet not to include nobles. Prince Pu Lun is ordered to hand over the articles to the Tszechengyuan for discussion so that the Throne can issue them. A separate edict pardons the political offenders of 1898, political revolutionists and those who have been compelled to join the present rebellion.

"Finally, Hsih Hsu, the Manchu President of the Tszechengyuan, is allowed to resign, Li Chia-Chu, a Chinese, being appointed in his place, while Kuei Chun, the Manchu Minister of the Constabulary, is discharged, Chao Ping-chun, a Chinese succeeding him."

(Continued on page 192)



GEN. SUNG CHIN
OF THE PRIVANG FORCES

THE FAR EASTERN REVIEW

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Creative Enterprises in the Philippines and the Labor Problem

Investments in creative enterprises in the Philippine Islands have been more or less backward, due largely to a natural reticence to exploit new and untried fields of industrial adventure, together with but vague information as to the character of climate and soil and the quantity and quality of labor available. These more or less unknown factors have served largely to delay Philippine development.

The initiative of American pioneers more prone to adventure than the staid, conservative American capitalist, has thrown light on the situation and thirteen years of experience in industrial activity have served to demonstrate that along creative lines capital could find no more desirable prospect than investment in Philippine enterprise wisely directed by experienced managers on the ground.

The archipelago suffered more or less for some years by vicious attacks upon its climate. Health reports, showing that centers of Philippine population enjoy a lesser death rate among foreigners than New York City or Chicago, and that in the country health conditions compare favorably with similar surroundings in Europe and America, have overcome largely the misrepresentations and exaggerations spread throughout the world by the yellow press, assisted by discharged and disgruntled employes, who, returning to their respective homelands the victims of vile living and dissipation, charged up their ruined health to an innocent climate.

The soil of the Philippines challenges comparison with any agricultural country in the world. Her lumbering industry is in its infancy, and evidence of undeveloped mineral wealth gives promise of a tropical Alaska.

Militating against success in Philippine enterprises is the disposition of industrial companies to direct operations from London or New York. The experience of successful firms is that associated with the enterprise must be a man who has made a study of the Filipino character and traditions, who is patient and persevering and whose reputation for integrity is established. With such a direction, one of the most serious problems, that of the development of efficient labor may be solved in a most satisfactory manner. This has been demonstrated by the managers of leading Philippine enterprises who, without exception, declare that with the exercise of patience in training and supervising they have been able to secure an efficiency that compares most favorably with the labor available in any tropical country.

A splendid illustration of Philippine labor development adapted to the lumbering industry and applied to operations from the winning of the logs from the tropical forests to the turning out of finished lumber is that afforded by the experience of Messrs. Derham Bros. of Manila, a firm that has been active in the islands for the last decade. Charles S. Derham, the general manager, has made a special study of lumbering in all its phases, is recognized as one of the leading authorities in that branch of Philippine enterprise, and has been largely responsible for the introduction of more advanced methods in directing operations.

"THE FAR EASTERN REVIEW can say for me," said Mr. Derham, "that our firm is satisfied with the result of our efforts to develop an efficient force of labor for our mills, and we recognize that this is largely due not only to our personal and direct control of the training and supervision of labor, but to the establishment of a relationship with our employees in which they feel assured of considerate dealing in sickness and in health. We do not hesitate to make advances in wages to employes who serve us faithfully. We pay hospital expenses and maintain them on our pay roll when incapacitated for work. Indeed, we find that 600 or

more employees engaged rely upon the firm entirely for sympathy, protection, and support and in return they give us their best service.

"The degree of efficiency secured is due to a careful selection of our supervising force. These men understand the native dialects and are familiar with local customs. By the exercise of patience even the most ignorant of the untrained natives become fairly efficient workmen in the special lines of work to which they are found best adapted. But constant surveillance is necessary. There must be no suspension of active supervision. The above refers especially to mill work where the labor required is more or less skilled and where natives, more or less familiar with western methods, are available, as in Manila.

"In the forest conditions are different. The natives are more backward, and being unfamiliar with, and suspicious of, western methods, operations in their initial stages necessarily must be conducted on a different basis. The provincial laborer is backward; his wants are few, and for centuries he has served his local jefe for a pittance. When a westerner attempts to inspire him hastily with a desire to exert himself unnecessarily even high wages fail to find response. He is suspicious of the stranger and if he works at all his services are available only for the local jefe or boss whose family he has served probably all his life. And so the wise westerner goes to the local jefe and contracts for the cutting and delivery of his logs to the steamer that transports them to Manila. Here is where there is need of the exercise of great patience and where the advantages of having the management on the ground instead of in New York or London are emphasized. In time when confidence is established and the sovereignty of the local jefe overthrown, modern logging equipment may be installed; a force of labor trained, and, ultimately, western methods will prevail, but this cannot be accomplished in a day or a month. The expedition with which an efficient labor force may be developed can only be measured by the capacity of the management to meet conditions as it finds them and that is so experienced in tropical passiveness as to proceed to overcome obstacles in the line of least resistance.

"The company with headquarters in New York or London that sends one of its most efficient representatives to Manila with capital behind him and directs him to proceed to install a mill and ship 10,000,000 feet of lumber in say six months, has much to learn about the Philippines. The chances are the directors will feel greatly disappointed when the first two or three years are spent in gaining valuable experience only. Even three years' delay, however, is not a serious handicap if patience be exercised, for ultimate returns will more than repay the investors. But much of this delay may be overcome by securing an experienced person on the ground if only in an advisory capacity. He may not ship lumber for a year, but when he does begin, the home office may depend that an organization has been effected that will prove a permanent reliable institution, and that they are securing the highest efficiency possible.

"I am not willing to go on record as stating that the Filipino laborer is as efficient as a western laborer all conditions of service being equal, but I am convinced that the Filipino laborer in the Philippines, giving his services under conditions that provide effective training and supervision, and employed in the many industries in the Philippines where the demand for product will always be greater than the supply, that he will prove as valuable to the firm that employs him as the western laborer under conditions where keen competition prevails in meeting a limited demand."

* THE CHINESE IN THE PHILIPPINES

Wrapt in mystery is the history of the first arrival of the Chinese into the Philippines. There is no doubt, though, that much before it is even on record (and these are unfortunately

very imperfect) they had not only visited the Archipelago, but also extensively traded and resided in them.

The mountain tribes all over the Islands conserve traditions, folklore, and especially utensils which bear undoubted mark of their Chinese origin. I have no data with me to prove also

* By the Hon. Juan Menciañá, Deputy Commissioner of Customs' Amoy.

but I would not be at all surprised that even words of distinct similarity with Chinese would be found amongst the aborigines.

Amongst these, the Igorrotes have an undoubted mark of Chinese origin in a distinct Mongolian prominence of the cheek-bones, which seals them as having distinct Chinese ancestral blood in them.

Given the enterprising character of the Chinese, who, although timid in war, has always been known as an adventurous merchant, it is not to be wondered that finding his mother country difficult to inhabit, for any of the above mentioned reasons, he should seek over the seas a refuge. During the N. E. Monsoon, a junk would naturally

remained impressed in my mind that at certain stated times of the year, large fleets of 40 or 50 big junks would arrive close to the Beach, and I could observe their methods of trade then. The safe arrival of the fleets would be announced by furious gong beating, and noisy fusillade of the ever indispensable Chinese fire-crackers. Immediately the beach would be covered by Chinese, Malay, and Indian traders, who would at once begin to do business with the "Chang Chews," as the navigators of the junks were called. Although not exactly pertaining to the sequence of these notes, I may mention that one of the principal articles carried by these junks was Chinese coolies, for the tin mines as well as for agriculturing purposes. These immigrants were landed on the Beach, and the intending purchaser there and then would study his merchandise, and bargain the price to be paid.

At the end of say a couple of months, the S. W. Monsoon having set in, these fleets reloaded with foreign marketable produce and would sail back, in company, to China. I used to be told that the voyage either way would last at the utmost 30 days.

Well, now knowing the routinary and conservative character of the Chinese, in every act of their lives, why not accept that their junks did early trade with the Isles? And having accepted this theory, given that it is well known that coins were unknown in the Philippines in early date, why not also admit that regular "barter" was the usual mode of mercantile operations existing then? In the "Chu Fan Chih" mentioned above, a confirmation of my observations of the mode of trade on arrival of junks at Singapore is given in describing the arrival of junks at Manila.

When the Spaniards landed at the Philippines, our annals show the undoubted existence of a considerable colony of Chinese. In fact, the 16th and 17th centuries history at every page records the fact that all commercial communications were carried through the Chinese, and that all industrial work was done by them.

Then it is also on record that the Spaniards on very many occasions had to defend themselves from the incursions and military expeditions sent to wrench the Islands from Spanish domination. If the Islands were not known to the Chinese as fertile and rich, may I be allowed to ask, would it be conceivable that the Government, or any of the Pirate Chiefs, venture over-sea to drive the intruder away from what was considered Chinese territory? Was not the Archipelago, or to be more correct, that portion of it, paying tribute to China's Emperors, and thus acknowledging its suzerainty?



FROM LEFT TO RIGHT.—H. E. SUNG SHOU, VICEROY OF FUKIEN, REPORTED ASSASSINATED; H. E. LIANG TUNG YEN, PRESIDENT OF THE WAIWUPU; HON. JUAN MENCARINI, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, AMOY, AND THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER

This Photograph was taken during reception to U. S. Fleet at Amoy, 1908, by Mr. H. Naftally.

Another very particular feature is the method the hill tribes have of cultivating their rice fields, which, to anyone having resided in China, cannot but strike as very similar, I mean the terrace system, and irrigation works, which are distinctly Chinese.

Turning to Chinese writings, up to now, very faint ancient records have been discovered regarding any Chinese relations with what is known in China as "Ma-Yi," the name given from ancient times to the Archipelago. In more modern works, and also in conversation to-day, the Philippines are called "Hsiao Lu-son", i. e. Small Lu-son, and when speaking of Spain it is named "Ta Lu-son", i. e. Great Lu-son.

Reviewing the oldest records, I have not been able to find any reference to the Islands in the Annals of the T'ang dynasty (A. D. 618-906), but in it mention is made to the "Mi Li Kew"—Moluccas—Islands to the South of the Philippines, which the navigators must necessarily have passed to get to. In the Sung dynasty Annals (A. D. 960-1279) again a reference is made that "Poni," i. e. Borneo, lies to the Southwards, but the Philippines are not mentioned either.

More distinct records are found later on. During the 5th year of the reign of the Emperor Hung-Won (A. D. 1372), a tribute-bearing embassy was said to have been sent from the Philippines, and it landed at Chang-Chow, near Amoy. During the 15th century in 1406-10, three more tributary embassies are said to have been sent to China, but, as usual in Chinese Annals, no details are given, but that they were sent by vassal chiefs, "Man Jen", i. e. wild tribes inhabiting the "Ma Yi" country.

In Chao Yu-Kua's "Chu Fan Chih",—Descriptive Geography—A. D. 1277-87, some fantastic description of the Islands and its inhabitants is given, but it refers to undoubted long existing trade between China and the Philippines.

All these data, I am the first to acknowledge, are very flimsy proofs, but not having anything else more substantial, at present, we have to content ourselves with it. That the Philippines were known and frequented by the Chinese, especially those inhabiting the Fukien coast, as nearest, is to my mind an uncontroversial fact.

If one turns first to early Chinese history, one cannot but be struck with the frequency the Celestial Empire had to contend with invasions, insurrections, and all sorts of terrible calamities.

land off the coast of Luzon, if starting from Chang-Chow, that great ancient Chinese port, and which, as I have personally proved, must be the great and ancient "Zeitung," mentioned by the Arab Travellers, the Franciscan Mission Annals, and later on by Marco Polo. From Chang-Chow, i. e. "Zeitung," a junk could easily in 8 or 10 days cross to Luzon, and what is this short trip, when we have records of longer Chinese travels, even to Madagascar?

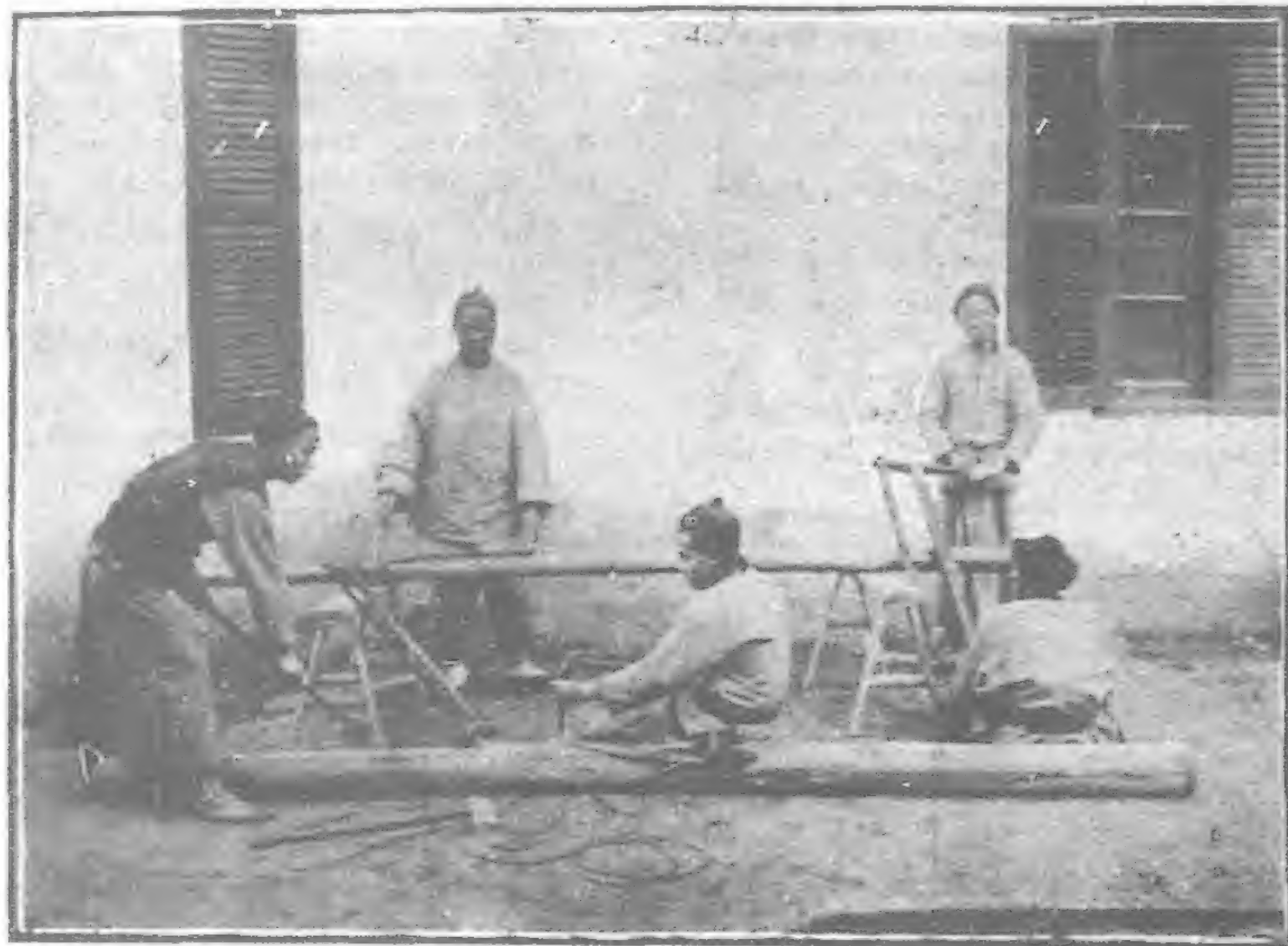
Of their routinary mode of trade, I may be allowed a personal experience. When a little child, 1866-70, my father being Spanish Consul in the British Colony of Singapore, we resided near the Beach, where now is a market. It has



IRRIGATING RICE FIELDS NEAR AMOY.—VERY SIMILAR TO METHODS EMPLOYED BY FILIPINO RICE FARMERS

The early Spanish records have it that Chinese traders were found in 1571 at Mindoro, and again, Legaspi met in the neighbourhood of what is to day Manila a colony of several thousand Chinos, and later on, in some other records, the Chinese population is given as 30,-

Collector of Customs for fiscal year 1910 says: "It is impossible to determine the number of Chinese in the Philippine Islands, but it is estimated that there are approximately 60,000, more than 50% of whom are domiciled in the city of Manila". The same figures are quoted



CHINESE CARPENTER SHOP.—ALMOST A DUPLICATE OF A FILIPINO SHOP

ooo. Again in the description of the pirate chief, Li Ma Ong's defeat, 25,000 Chinos are said to have been massacred for conspiring with the Pirate Chief against Spain.

All Spanish works, civil, military or religious official documents of that epoch, are replete with undoubted proofs that the Chinos were he traders and industrial workers with whom he Spaniards dealt and had to rely on.

As very correctly mentioned by the learned Dr. Pardo de Tavera, this is very easily accounted for. The tribes of natives, sparsely numbered, could only attend to cultivation, and that in a very limited way, being devoted to the noble profession of war, which was essential for them, these tribes being known to be constantly at war with each other on the slightest pretext. There was, therefore, not sufficient population to dedicate itself to the industrial work, and the Chinese, who undoubtedly are the keenest merchants on earth, seeing their opportunities, were the monopolizers of not only the trade, but also of nearly all the industries of the Islands.

Most of the aboriginal utensils and articles used in daily life, even many of those used to-day by the Filipinos all over the Islands have an undoubted Chinese seal upon them. The weaving implements, their plows, their arrows, their kitchen utensils, etc., are still certainly copied from originals constructed by Chinese artisans.

Undisputably, especially in the time of the first Spanish settlers, commercial life in the Philippines rested very much on Chinese trade and industry. In a letter written by one of the Viceroy's, he complains that the then massacre of Chinese left the colony absolutely without artisans, mentioning amongst others, shoemakers, masons, etc.

Those early Chinese settlers, it is known, intermarried extensively with natives, and hence the very many Chinese names of the Filipinos, tracing their ancestors to very many decades of years back. And that without counting the great many who with time dropped entirely the Chinese name they bore, and gave themselves some resounding noble Spanish name or.....a fancy one!

In such a necessarily limited article, I will not relate the efforts of the Spanish officials made at all times to maintain and increase the trade with China. Large quantities of goods from that Empire were transhipped to the Acapulco Galleons and sent to Spain via Mexico, and very profitable must have been this trade, as special licenses were often granted by the Spanish Kings, as marks of favor.

Coming to present times, it is extremely difficult to accurately specify the actual number of Chinese residents and their profession in the Islands. The Annual Report of the Insular

in the 1911 Report. I am, therefore, obliged to take the 1903 Census, although a little ancient, as my data to give the latest obtainable figures

	Male.	Female.	Total.
According to this Census, the population of the Philippines was	6,987,686	647,740	7,635,426
of which were Chinese	40,518	517	41,035



GLASS AND CHINA MENDER.—AN EXCLUSIVE CHINESE CRAFT

Of this total, 1,627,186 Filipinos knew how to write and read, whilst 38,379 Chinese were illiterate. In Manila there resided 21,083 Chinos, and in the Provinces, 19,952. Out of 999 the total number of municipalities in the Isles, 717 had Chinese residents.

The average age of the Filipino population was 23.8 years old, Chinese 33.4 years, and European 30.3 years.

I append below a table showing the occupation, in 1903, of the Chinese population, which, although long, is interesting to give an idea of the vast number who dedicate themselves to different industrial work, besides the well known mercantile class.

	Number
Accountants and bookkeepers.....	209
Agents	72
Artists and teachers of art.....	3
Bakers	549
Bankers and brokers	13
Barbers and hairdressers.....	284

	Number
Bartenders.....	65
Blacksmiths	495
Boatmen	13
Bricklayers	69
Builders and contractors	6
Butchers	95
Carpenters	2,508
Carriagemakers	13
Cigarettemakers	2
Cigarmakers	30
Clerks	817
Coachmen	331
Collectors	6
Compositors	4
Confectioners	145
Constabulary and police	12
Cooks	2,931
Coppersmiths	74
Copramakers	5
Distillers	23
Divers	4
Draymen	1
Dyers and cleaners	21
Engineers and firemen	13
Engineers (civil, etc.) and surveyors	1
Farmers and farm labourers	376
Fishermen	62
Florists and gardeners	221
Government officials	22
Harnessmakers and saddlers	6
Hatmakers	6
Herdsmen	5
Hostlers	1
Hotel and boarding house keepers	25
Housekeepers and stewards	63
Interpreters	13
Iron foundries	71
Janitors	2
Journalists and reporters	2
Labourers (not specified)	4,707
Launderers	357
Lime burners	10
Locksmiths	12
Machinists	23
Manufacturers (not specified)	17
Mechanics	10
Merchants	13,761

Messengers.....	1,352
Millers.....	5
Miners.....	4
Musicians and teachers of music.....	2
Nurses.....	2
Nurses (wet).....	1
Packers and shippers.....	701
Painters and glaziers.....	19
Photographers.....	34
Physicians and surgeons.....	44
Porters.....	132
Potters.....	9
Printers.....	7
Restaurant and saloon keepers.....	29
Sailmakers.....	1
Sailors.....	31
Salesmen.....	5,954
Saltmakers.....	38
Sawyers.....	226
Seamstresses.....	33
Servants.....	978
Sextons and beadles.....	7

	Number
Shoemakers.....	1,363
Showmen.....	1
Soapmakers.....	84
Stevedores.....	302
Stonemasons.....	47
Sugarmakers.....	4
Tailors.....	327
Tanners.....	17
Teachers.....	11
Tinsmiths.....	107
Turners.....	2
Watchmakers and jewelers.....	64
Watchmen.....	5
Water carriers.....	57
Weighers.....	13
Weavers and spinners.....	1
Woodcutters.....	20
All other occupations.....	25
Total.....	40,566

and retail trade of the Philippine Islands is in the hands of the Chinese. They are the wholesale purchasers of nearly all of the imported goods, and it is they who distribute and retail them all over the Archipelago. Likewise they are the detailed purchasers of Philippine produce, all over the Islands, and which, in turn they dispose of wholesale to the exporting foreign merchants. However small or remote a town might be, a Chinese tienda is to be found.

The 1911 figures I have give:—
Estimated number of tax-paying merchants in the Philippines, 70,000

Of these are registered as
Spanish and Filipinos..... 53,100—i. e. 75%
Chinese..... 13,500—i. e. 22%
Americans, European and Japanese..... 1,400—i. e. 3%
The estimated total capital invested by merchants and manufacturers is said to be Pesos 300,000,000, divided thus:



A RARE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE OLD BODYGUARD OF THE VICEROY OF FOOCHOW NOW SUPPLANTED BY MODERN ARMED GUARD

I have also been able to obtain a comparative estimate, for 1911, of the number of merchants in the Philippines, capital invested, and taxes paid, which, I believe, is instructive and interesting. The figures do not show the correct proportion the Chinese hold in the trade and industry of the Philippines, for it is, beyond doubt, far greater. It is well known, the unsurmountable difficulty the Bureaus of Collections have in correctly keeping statistics, differentiating the name of a Chinaman from that one prefixing it by a Christian name and surname, or from others who have either euro eanized their original ancestral name, or taken an entirely foreign name, as I have explained in a preceding paragraph. I will take as an example the well known name of Palanca. The original Palanca, the father of the present generation, was named Tang Tsui liong. On being christened, he prefixed to his name his godfather's name and surname, and called himself Carlos Palanca Tang Tsui-liong, later on he dropped entirely his Chinese name, and many are the official and legal documents existing in this city who bear his signature as Carlos Palanca. His cedula, his taxes, were paid as such. In the statistics he appeared as a Spaniard or Filipino, although he dressed as a Chinaman, his staff and family were Chinese; and likewise every cent of his capital.

It will be noticed there is a discrepancy between the figures given by the Customs authority and the Census. I cannot account for the shortage of the 19,000 Chinos, in the 1903 Census, except that as in the following tables of tax-payers, these Chinos have been included in the Spanish and Filipino tables, on account of the names declared.

I have purposely extended myself on this subject to demonstrate how misleading are the figures given. On very good authority I have it that 65%, at the very least, of the wholesale

Spaniards and Filipinos..... 70%
Chinese..... 20%
Americans and Europeans..... 10%

The taxes paid by manufacturers of alcohol and tobacco products were:—

Spaniards and Filipinos..... Pesos 5,395,000.
Chinese..... „ 1,386,000.
Americans and Europeans..... „ 716,000.

I may be accused of having lengthened this article a little too much, but to my mind, the subject is of a vaster significance than would appear at first sight. The importance of the Chinese commercially, in industry and in every day life of the Islands, as I have tried to demonstrate, is enormous. Their influence must necessarily be great, they have to be reckoned with; more so when it is considered the large number of Filipinos who cannot deny their Chinese ancestral descent, direct or indirect. Among the highest standing in society, in commerce, in industry, to the lowest grade of social sphere, one can easily discover a large proportion of not only Chinese features, Chinese names, but even many Chinese customs and habits which have an indisputable Chinese origin in them.

It would be out of the scope of this article to discuss the resulting advantages or disadvantages which the union of the Chinaman and the Islander has brought. Undoubtedly the Chinese mestizo is recognized as the leader in all branches of commerce, trade, industry, science, and art. He has retained the craft of the Chinese, adding the astuteness and good qualities of the Filipino. He is the man who guides the Islands in every point of view. To him belongs the future of the Archipelago, as an every day increasing power, which it will be impossible to ignore. As it has been the case in all colonies, all the world over, the mestizo after being subdued, wrestled the power from their dominators and are this day independent and governing themselves.

THE HSIN-HAN REVOLUTION

(Continued from page 178.)

General Yin-chang, minister of war, returned to Peking from the Imperial military base at Hsingyangchow and General Feng Kuo Chang assumed command of the First Army about October 30. General Tuan Chi Jui was placed in command of the Second Army. The Empress Dowager subscribed Tls. 1,000,000 from her private purse to help finance the military operations.

There was an immediate retirement of ministers and reappointments. On November 3 the National Assembly submitted the following constitutional regulations which were accepted by the throne:

- 1.—The Taching Dynasty will reign for ever.
- 2.—The Emperor is to be inviolable.
- 3.—The power of the Emperor is to be limited by the Constitution.
- 4.—The order of succession will be prescribed in the Constitution.
- 5.—The Constitution will be drawn up and adopted by the Tszechengyuan and promulgated by the Emperor.
- 6.—The power of amending the Constitution belongs to Parliament.
- 7.—Members of the Upper House are to be elected by the people from those particularly eligible.
- 8.—Parliament will elect, but the Emperor will appoint the Prime Minister, who will recommend the other members of the Cabinet, the Emperor subsequently appointing them. Imperial Princes are ineligible to be either premiers, cabinet ministers, or administrative heads of provinces.
- 9.—If on the Premier receiving impeachment, Parliament does not dissolve, he must resign, but one member of the Cabinet is not allowed to dissolve Parliament more than once.
- 10.—The Emperor will assume direct control of the army and navy, but when that power is used in regard to internal affairs, he must observe special conditions to be decided by Parliament, otherwise the exercise of power will be prohibited.
- 11.—Imperial Decrees cannot be made to take the place of law except in cases of necessity or danger, in which case decrees in the nature of a law are to be issuable in accordance with special conditions, but only when in connexion with the execution of law or what the law has delegated.
- 12.—International treaties cannot be concluded without the assent of Parliament, but the conclusion of peace or the declaration of war can be made if Parliament is in sitting, the consent of Parliament being secured afterwards.
- 13.—Ordinances in connexion with the administration shall be settled by Acts of Parliament.
- 14.—In case the budget fails to receive the approval of Parliament, the Government cannot act upon the previous year's budget and in the budget no items of further expenses outside the budget can be fixed, nor is it allowed to adopt extraordinary financial measures.
- 15.—Parliament shall fix the expenses of the Imperial Household and their increase or decrease.
- 16.—Regulations in connexion with the Imperial Family must not conflict with the Constitution.
- 17.—The two Houses will establish a machinery of Administrative Courts.
- 18.—The Emperor will promulgate the decisions of Parliament.
- 19.—The Tszechengyuan shall act upon Articles 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14 and 18 until the opening of Parliament.

The Throne accepts the nineteen proposed regulations, proposed by the Tszechengyuan as the basis of a Constitution.

Among the changes in officials were the appointment of Wei Kung-tao, formerly viceroy of Canton, Viceroy of the Hukuang provinces; General Yin Chang was named Chief of Staff; Prince Ching was appointed President of the Council, and TNa ung and Hu Shih-chang,

Vice-Presidents, and the three were directed to undertake the duties of premier until Yuan Shi Kai undertakes that office, when he is expected to select his own ministers.

Every effort is being made on the part of the Imperial government to reconcile the revolutionists, but so far little or no progress has been made. The press of the Far East is in doubt as to the outcome. Can the revolutionary leaders control the lawless forces sure to become bolder and bolder as disturbed conditions become more and more acute? If they succeed in overcoming the dynasty, will they be able to maintain a stable central government or will not the forces upon which they now rely for success turn upon the leaders with impossible demands? These are questions that the situation suggests.

The more optimistic hope for reconciliation of the elements now in conflict, the inauguration of the reforms promised and a constitutional monarchy established along conservative lines that will encourage the greatest measure of participation in government consistent with conditions and the development of the self-governing capacity of the people. This would seem to be the natural and most desirable outcome viewed from all sides, but every day's delay in making an adjustment increases the alarm felt that the revolt will get beyond the control of its leaders and mob rule prevail.

So far, happily, the leaders of the revolution have fulfilled their promise to conduct their operations in conformity with the rules of war and have made a most favorable impression. So long as foreign property and lives are protected the neutrality of the nations is assured. They have shown every evidence of a fixed purpose to keep hands off and let the Chinese fight it out among themselves.

At the present writing it would appear that the Dynasty's only hope lies in H. E. Yuan Shih-kai. It is very certain in the minds of all familiar with the history of China's strong man that had the throne relied upon him for advice and entrusted him with the carrying out of the constitutional program, there would have been no revolution. Instead, he was driven from Peking and invited to commit suicide. His enemies free to exercise their reactionary power not only hampered the carrying out of the promises of the throne but so antagonized the provincial reform forces by lack of tact and consideration for their wishes that the co-operation so greatly desired was made impossible. Instead of engendering confidence, their methods spread distrust, and at the eleventh hour in the words of the Edict of Renunciation the throne finds itself without a man among all the ministry to whom it may turn with reliance for advice and guidance. And so it is obliged to recall from exile the one man above all others who has been humiliated and disgraced from the hour that marked the passing of the Empress Dowager.

Has repentance come too late! Can even Yuan Shih Kai stem the revolutionary tide for which his enemies are responsible at this late hour? These are questions that remain unanswered and for the moment are unanswerable. We believe if once Yuan Shi Kai undertakes the task he will expend every means to bring about an amicable adjustment of differences between the revolutionists and the throne, but if he fail, the situation must then be recognized as hopeless from the Imperial viewpoint. Then would be ushered in a season of suspense, bringing doubt of the capacity of the revolutionaries to establish a firm government capable of controlling the many new and radical forces abroad in the land and at the same time carry out any consistent and effective program of reform.

YUAN SHIH-KAI'S CABINET

The latest is the announcement of H. E. Yuan Shih Kai's cabinet which practically eliminates with few exceptions all the Manchu ministers. The friends of the Premier are recalled and among them are the strongest advocates of constitutional reform. This together with the news that a revolutionary assembly is to be convened to discuss the proposals of the National Assembly make interesting developments. Following are the names of the members of the new cabinet:

President: Yuan Shih Kai.

Minister of State: Liang Tung Yen.

Vice: Hu Wei-teh.

Interior: Chao Ping-Chun.

Vice: Wu Chen.

Finance: Yen Shih.

Vice: Ch'en Chien-t'ao.

Education: T'ang Chingsung.

Vice: Yang Tu.

War: Wang Sze-ch'en.

Vice: Tien Wen-li.

Navy: Almirante Sah Ch'en-ping.

Vice: Tan Hsueh-heng.

Justice: Shen Chia pen.

Vice: Liang Chi-ch'ao.

Agriculture: Chang Chien.

Vice: Hshi yen.

Communications: Yang Sze-chi.

Vice: Liang Yu hao.

Dependencies: Ta Shou.

Vice: Yung Shun.

H. E. Yuan Shih Kai is a native of Honan and his first appointment was that of Director General of Trade and International Relations in Korea, 1893; Judicial Commissioner, 1897; Expectant Vice-President of the Board of Control of Army Corps, 1898; Junior Vice-President Board of Works, 1899; Acting Governor Shanghai, 1899; Governor of Shanghai, 1900; Acting Governor of Chihli and Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, 1901; Yellow Jacket, 1902; Director General of the Northern Railway, 1902; Consulting Minister to Government Council, 1902; Minister of Army Reorganization, 1903; President Board of Foreign Affairs, 1907; Grand Councillor the same year; employed in arrangement of Imperial Funerals, 1908; Senior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, 1908; Dismissed from office and ordered to return to his native place, Jan. 2, 1909.

H. E. Liang Tun-yen, the new Minister of State, is a native of Kuangtung and a graduate of Yale. He served as Customs Taotai at Hankow and Tientsin and was appointed Minister to Washington in 1907 but did not proceed. He was appointed Acting Junior Vice-President of the Board of Foreign Affairs in 1907, and Acting President in 1909; Associate Controller General Revenue Council, 1910, and retired on account of illness in July of that year. He received word of his appointment while in Europe.

H. E. Hu Wei-te, Vice Minister of State, is a native of Chekiang. He was appointed Minister to Russia in 1904; Minister to Japan, 1908; Junior Vice-President of Board of Foreign Affairs May, 1910, and Senior Vice-President and Adjoint Director General Revenue Council, July, 1910.

H. E. Chao Ping Chun, recently appointed Minister of the Interior, is a native of Honan; Acting Junior Vice-President of Board of Police, 1905; Junior Vice-President Board of Interior, 1906, and commanded to retire from office with retention of rank in March, 1909.

H. E. Wu Cheng, selected as Vice-President of the Ministry of Interior, is a Chinese Bannerman and his first appointment was Senior Police Provost of Peking Gendarmerie in March, 1907. In April, 1908, he was appointed Acting Vice-President, Board of Interior; Senior Vice-President Board of Interior, March, 1909, and Acting General Commandant of the Peking Gendarmerie, Aug. 1910.

H. E. Yen Shui, Minister of Finance, is a native of Chihli. He was appointed Acting Junior Vice President of Board of Education November, 1905, and Senior Vice-President in August, 1910. He was retired for illness April, 1910.

H. E. Chen Chien Tao, Vice Minister of Finance, was formerly Vice-President of the Government Bank (Ta Ching). He is a graduate of Yale.

H. E. T'ang Ching Sung, Minister of Education, was formerly President of the Board of Education and Vice President of the Ministry of Education.

H. E. Wang Sze Chen, Minister of War, was Major General of Kiang-peh province and prominent in military affairs.

H. E. Tien Wen Li, Vice Minister of War, was a Brigadier General of Chihli.

Admiral Sa Chen-Peng, Minister of the Navy, is a native of Fuhkien. He was appointed admiral of the Pei Yang squadron in 1903 and of Kwangtung, in 1905; Commander of Naval and Military forces Kwangtung, 1906; Commissioner of Naval Reorganization, High Commissioner of Naval Reorganization, Admiral of the Fleet in 1909 and accompanied Prince Tsai Haur on naval mission to Europe in October, 1909, and to Japan August, 1910.

H. E. T'an Hsueh-Heng, appointed First Assistant to the Minister of the Navy, is a native of Kuangtung. He was appointed Assistant Director of the Navy Department, Board of War, July, 1907; Secretary of the Navy Department in 1909; and Vice Minister of the Navy in 1910.

H. E. Shen Chia Pen, Minister of Justice, is a native of Chekiang. He was appointed Judicial Commissioner Shansi, 1900; Junior Vice-President Board of Punishments, 1901; Senior Vice-President of the Board, 1902; President High Court of Justice, 1906; Member of Legal Reform, 1907; and Vice-President of the Senate in 1910.

H. E. Chang Chien, Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, is a native of Kiangsu and was appointed Advisor to the Board of Commerce in 1904.

H. E. Hshi Yen, Vice Minister of Agriculture, is a Manchu. He was appointed Secretary to the Board of Commerce in 1906 and promoted through the grades to the position of Senior Vice-President in 1907.

H. E. Yang Sze Chi, Minister of Communications, was formerly Vice-President of the Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce.

H. E. Liang Yu-hao, Vice Minister of Communications, was formerly Customs Taotai at Tientsin and Shanghai, was educated in America and is director of several railways.

H. E. Ta Shou, Minister of Dependencies, is a Manchu who has been in the Imperial Service since 1906 when he was appointed Junior Vice-President of the Board of Education. He was named a Commissioner to Study Constitutional Government in 1907 and was recalled in 1908 when he was appointed Senior Vice-President of the Board of Dependencies. He also served as Commissioner for the Study of Banner Affairs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Garland Car Ventilation.—Illustrated Catalogue from Burton W. Mudge & Co., of Chicago, covering system for passenger cars and refrigerating cars.

Bulletin No. 102, Gould's Single Acting Triplex Plunger Pumps.—Fully illustrated, descriptive of different applications with specifications, etc., issued by the Gould's Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Wooden Pipe.—Illustrated Booklet issued by the Pacific Tank & Pipe Company of San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland, Ore., covering the advantages of this product over steel and cast iron for special purposes where pipe is exposed to water such as in water distribution, hydraulic mining and dredging, etc., for purposes of irrigation, carrying water for power plants, etc.

Worthington Centrifugal Pumps.—Type D. Centrifugal pumps for low heads service and centrifugal house pumps are subjects treated in two recent Bulletins of the International Steam Pump Co., New York.

Earthquake-Proof Construction. by Lewis Alden Estes, is an interesting illustrated brochure issued by the Trussed Concrete Steel Company of Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A., which will be of interest to the building trade. It reviews the cause and the action of earthquake on super and underground construction and covers the field of earthquake-proof construction in reinforced concrete with references where this construction has prevailed over serious disturbances. Among the illustrations is a view of Bekins Van and Storage Co.'s reinforced concrete (Kahn System) building that withstood the disaster in San Francisco. There is also a view of the Army & Navy Club of Manila of reinforced concrete (Kahn System) and reference is made to 942 shocks of the Taal eruption that failed to damage it in any way. The other illustrations have reference to construction of buildings in Jamaica and bridge in Messina, Sicily, and Yokohama, Japan, all constructed of reinforced concrete (Kahn System).

Bulletin No. 201 Atlas Engine Works, Indianapolis.—This illustrated pamphlet is devoted to the description of the Atlas Crude Oil Engine (Diesel type), its adaptability and efficiency.

TYPES OF AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES POPULAR IN THE FAR EAST

The conditions which governed the trend of American locomotive design have been, in many respects, very different from those upon which European locomotive practice has been based.

In the early periods of locomotive building in the United States new territories were opened up and developed by the construction of thousands of miles of railroads in a comparatively short period of time. Economy of time and money made it impossible to follow the same standards of road construction adopted in European countries where the same conditions did not exist.

Later, in order to handle the enormous volume of traffic which followed the development of this vast country by the railroads, the demand became incessant for locomotives of greater and greater power.

As a result of these governing factors, the American locomotive is today characterized, probably more so than those of any other build, by ruggedness, power and adaptability to varying and difficult conditions of track construction and location.

In China and other countries of the Far East the conditions of railroad development are closely analogous to those existing 40 years ago in the United States; and it is because of its peculiar fitness to meet these conditions that the American designed and built locomotive is growing in favor in the eyes of our Eastern railroad officials.

One of the recent shipments of locomotives from the United States to the Far East was a consignment of 9 for the Korean Lines of the Imperial Government Railways of Japan. One of this order, locomotive No. 222, is shown in one of the accompanying illustrations. They are of the 460 or ten-wheel type, a popular all round class of locomotive; and are representative of the most powerful design of their class on the above lines where they are operating in heavy express service. In working order they have a total weight of 149,100 pounds of which 117,200 pounds is carried on the driving wheels, approximating the maximum allowable on the Korean Lines. With cylinders 20x26 inches, driving wheels 66 inches in diameter, and a boiler pressure of 180 pounds per square inch, they exert a theoretical maximum tractive power of 24,100 pounds.

This order was built by the American Locomotive Company whose agents for the Far East are Mitsui and Company.

This company, the largest one of its character in the world, has an annual capacity of over 3,000 locomotives a year. Figuring on 300 ten-hour working days a year, this means an output capacity of a complete locomotive every hour.

It was incorporated in 1901, with a capital of \$50,000,000 and formed by the consolidation into one company of eight of the leading locomotive manufacturers in the United States. The various companies which were absorbed by the consolidation or have since been acquired are:

- The Schenectady Locomotive Works
- The Brooks Locomotive Works
- The Pittsburgh Locomotive Works
- The Richmond Locomotive Works
- The Cooke Locomotive and Machine Company
- The Rogers Locomotive Works
- The Manchester Locomotive Works
- The Dickson Locomotive Works
- The Rhode Island Locomotive Works.

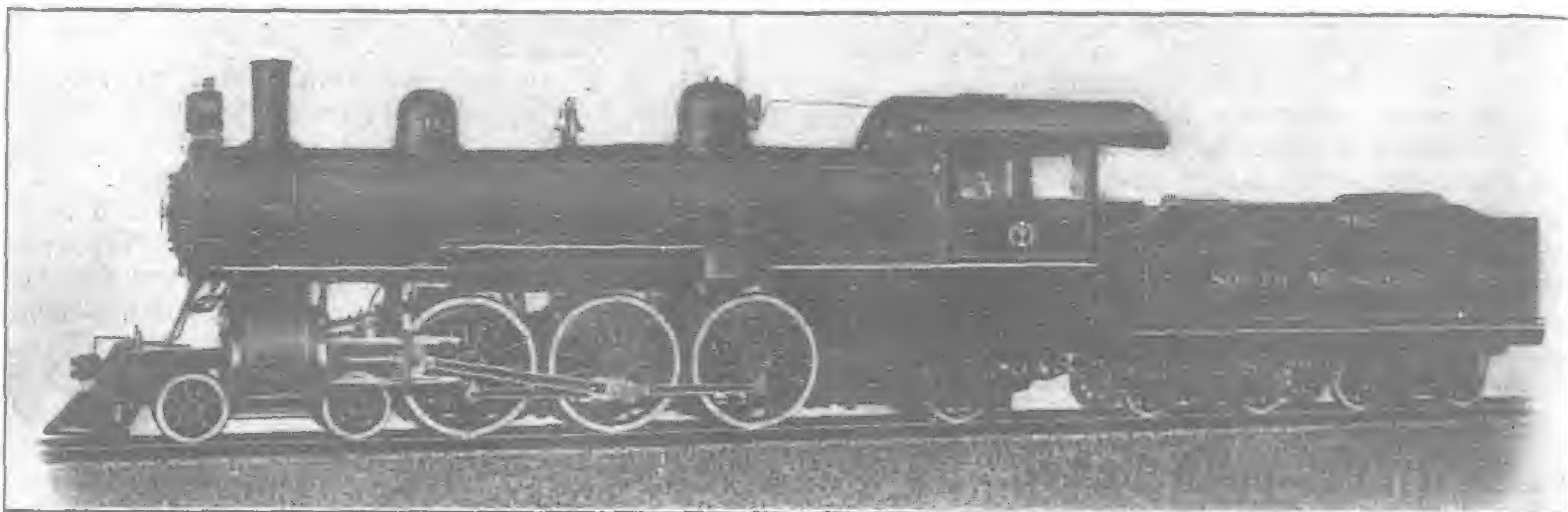
Under their original corporate names, many of these plants are well and favorably known in the Far East where their locomotives have long been extensively used.

While the individualities of the former independent locomotive works have necessarily disappeared since their consolidation into one company, the centralization of the Engineering and Manufacturing Departments has resulted in all of the best features of the various

plants being retained; while at the same time, design and manufacturing methods have been simplified and standardized. In consequence, the products of all of the plants of the American Locomotive Company have been raised to a uniform quality of the highest standard.

To extend the export of locomotives of this company a Foreign Department was created

in 1905, which has charge of the exporting business. Special technical engineers were sent to various parts of the world to come in more direct and closer touch with locomotive purchasers so as to enlarge this company to furnish locomotives to suit the requirements of the purchasers and the conditions obtaining in the different fields outside of the United States.



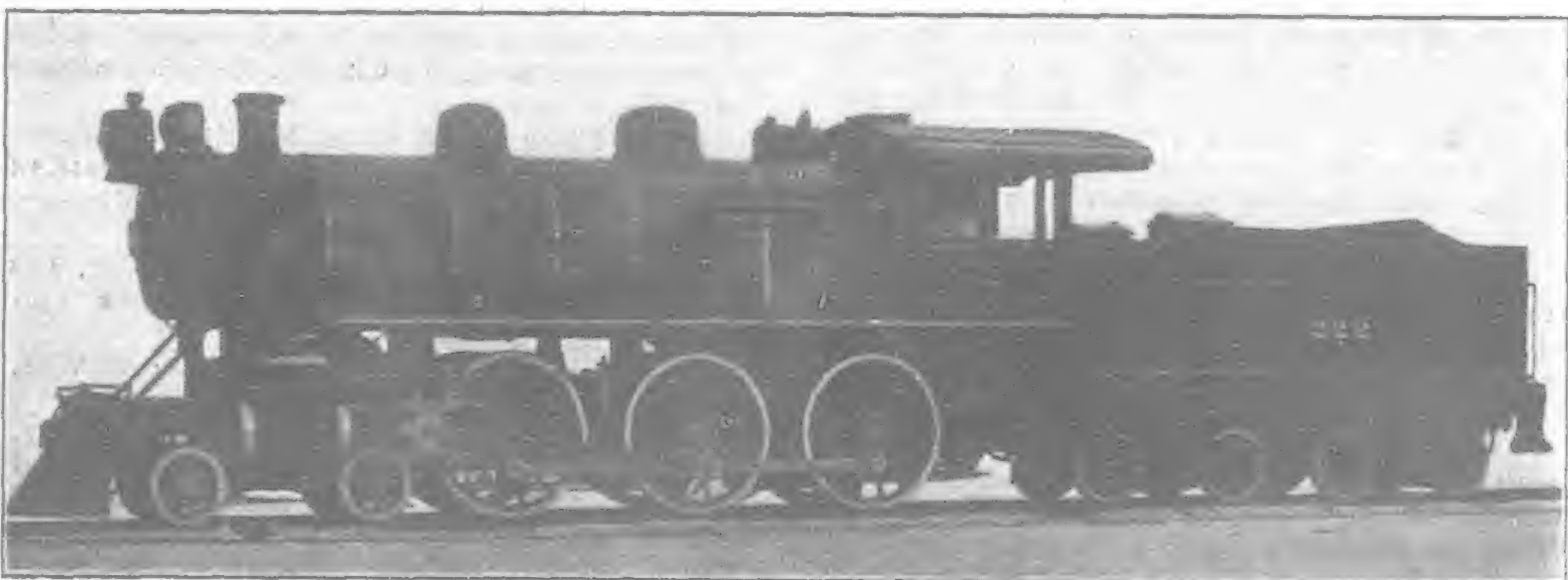
WEIGHT 196,800 LBS., TRACTIVE POWER 25,600 LBS.—BUILT BY THE AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE CO. FOR THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY



WEIGHT 111,200 LBS., TRACTIVE POWER 16,844.—BUILT BY THE AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE CO. FOR THE YUEH HAN RAILWAY



WEIGHT 279,500 LBS., TRACTIVE POWER 60,400 LBS.—BUILT BY THE AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE CO. FOR THE CENTRAL RAILWAY OF BRAZIL



WEIGHT 149,100 LBS., TRACTIVE POWER 24,100 LBS.—BUILT BY THE AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE CO. FOR THE IMPERIAL CHOSŌN RAILWAYS

As a result of effective organization and greater output capacity due to increased manufacturing facilities, the export business of this company has been greatly increased.

The greatest increase has been with the Far East. During the last half of the ten years since 1901, the year of incorporation, the total number of locomotives shipped by this company to China, Japan and Manchuria was over four times the number exported to those countries during the first half of this period.

The locomotives constructed by these builders, shown in the accompanying illustrations represent types in most common use in the above mentioned countries.

All follow the lines of American Locomotive practice throughout, except for certain minor modifications to meet conditions peculiar to the service for which they were designed.

The 280 or consolidation type locomotive No. 1009 was one of an order of 180 built for the South Manchuria Railway which we believe was the largest single order ever placed with an American locomotive builder by a foreign road. This is the type of locomotive at present most used for freight service. The design here illustrated is among the heaviest in operation on the South Manchuria Railway having a total weight of 171,000 pounds. It is designed to deliver a maximum tractive power of 38,510 pounds.

Locomotive No. 802 of the Pacific (462) type, the most popular type of powerful express locomotive was part of the same order.

A lighter class of freight locomotive is shown in the illustration of the Mogul (260) type built for the Kwong-Tung Yueh Han Railway. This was one of an order of six. It has a total weight of 134,500 pounds, and a tractive power of 24,100 pounds. It is equipped with the Walschaert valve gear which has practically replaced the Stephen link motion in the United States, and for the introduction of which into that country, the chief credit belongs to the American Locomotive Company.

The serious attention of American locomotive builders was first directed to this type of valve gear in working out the American design of the Mallet compound type of locomotive which was also introduced into the United States by these same builders.

During the past four years there has been a very rapid increase in the use of the Mallet type by American railroads and American built Mallets are also gaining rapidly in favor in Mexico, South America and Africa.

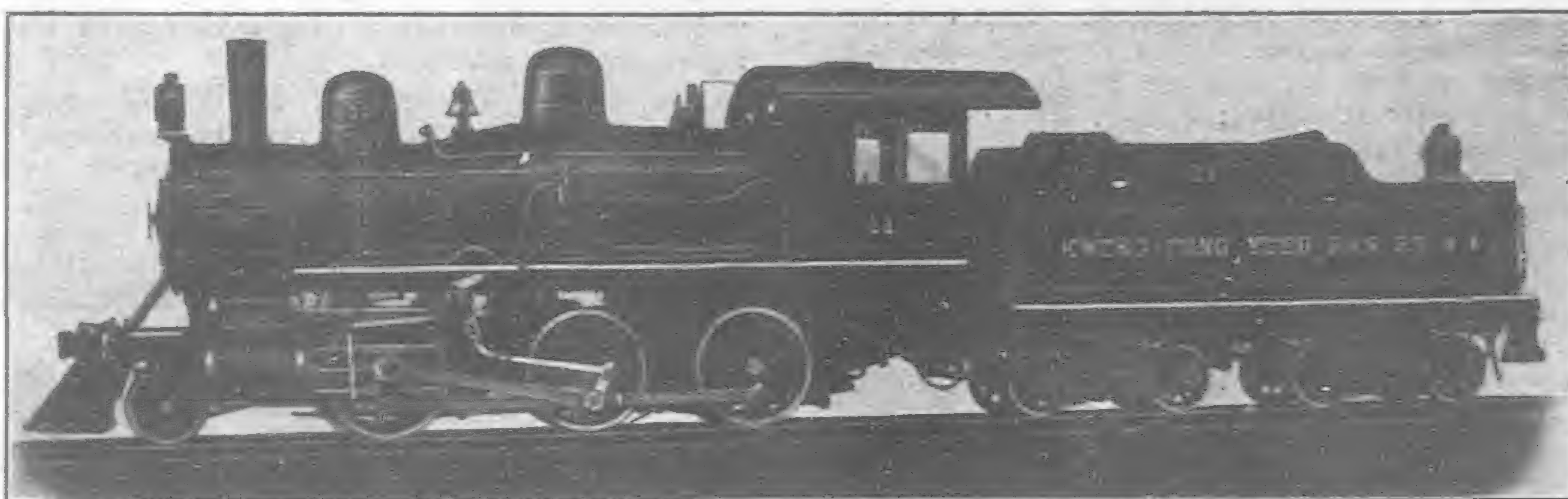
This type is practically two locomotives combined in one with a common boiler. There are two sets of cylinders connected to independent groups of driving wheels, the front group having an articulated connection with the rear one about which it can swivel in a manner similar to an ordinary locomotive truck.

This type offers the possibility of the concentration of enormous power in a single unit and under conditions favorable to its use, affords the means of handling the greatest amount of traffic at the least operating cost. Three designs of Mallet locomotives, having different wheel arrangements, are shown in the accompanying illustrations. That built for the South African Railways is of the 2662 type having a two-wheel truck, front and back. This was one of a lot of 20 which followed the purchase of a single locomotive of the same type for trial purposes.

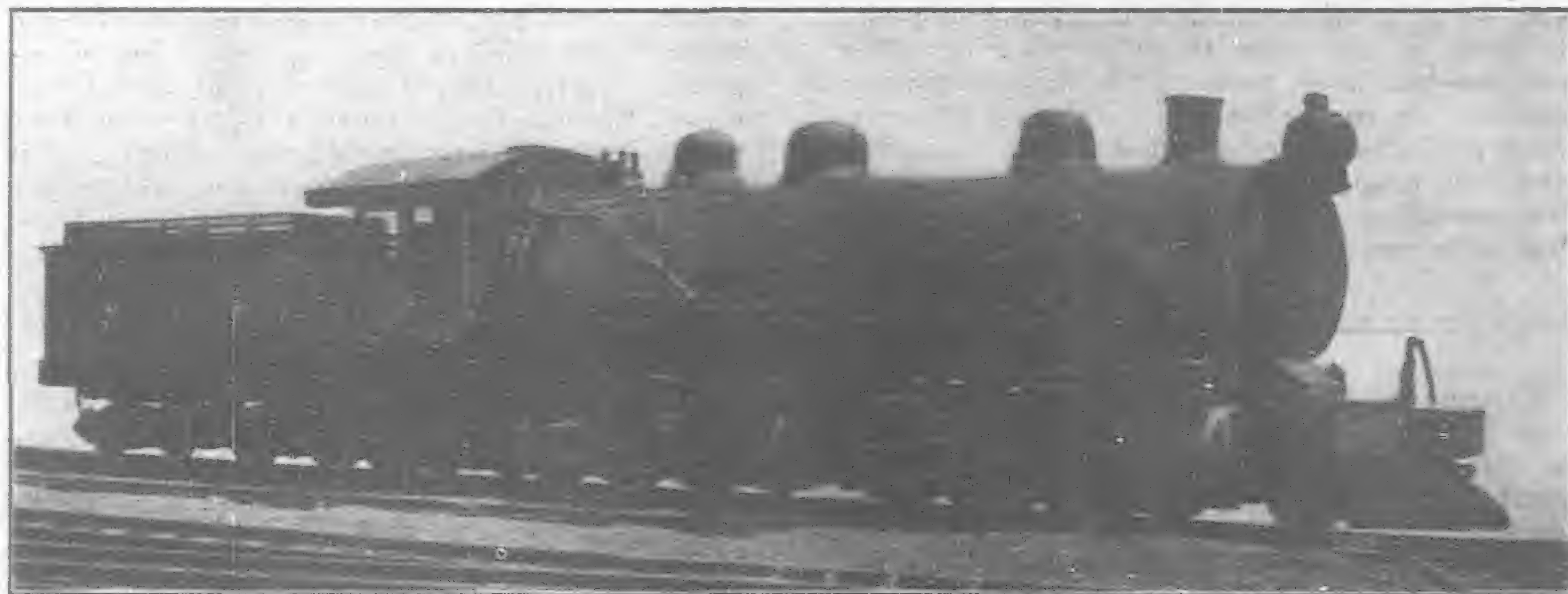
In the two designs built for the Central Railway of Brazil, all the weight is carried on the driving wheels and no trucks are employed. These two locomotives strikingly illustrate the possibility inherent in the Mallet type for development to meet increasing requirements,



WEIGHT 171,000, TRACTIVE POWER 38,510.—BUILT BY THE AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE CO. FOR THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RY.



WEIGHT 134,000 LBS., TRACTIVE POWER 24,100.—BUILT BY THE AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE CO. FOR THE KWONG TUNG YUEH HAN RY.



WEIGHT 230,000 LBS., TRACTIVE POWER 47,700 LBS.—BUILT BY THE AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE CO. FOR SOUTH AFRICAN GOV'T. RAILWAY.



WEIGHT 98,800, TRACTIVE POWER 24,100 LBS.—BUILT BY THE AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE CO. FOR THE CANTON-HANKOW RY.

THE FUJITA COMPANY, OSAKA, JAPAN

The Fujitagumi (the Fujita Company) is one of the largest private companies in Japan and is engaged in various branches of industry and commerce, the principal being Mining and Refining, Land Reclamation, Farming, and Forestry.

The business was started at Osaka, the commercial centre of Japan, in 1869, being founded by Mr. Denzaburo Fujita who is still its President. That gentleman has now the assistance of his eldest son, Mr. Heitaro Fujita, as Vice-President, and during the past twenty years the scope of the Company's operations has been extended in many directions.

In September, 1908, an unprecedented honour was accorded to the Company by the visit of H. I. H. the Crown Prince to the Kosaka Mine during His Imperial Highness's tour of inspection in Akita Prefecture. This was the first occasion on which the Crown Prince had visited any mine, and the Proprietors value most highly the great honour thus conferred upon the Fujitagumi.

A Short Account of the Company's Mining Operations.—The mining enterprises of the Fujitagumi were first begun in 1880. When metallic mining was started in Japan the Fujitagumi was among the first to take an active interest in it, and the Company led the way in adopting the latest and most modern appliances used in the West.

Among the thirty mines or more possessed by the Company, some of them are now in course of exploration while five are at present being successfully worked. Of all these mines, the Kosaka Copper Mine stands pre-eminent principally because of the successful experiments carried out there. What is known as the Black Ore (Complex Sulphide Ore),—the contents of valuable metal in which are very poor, it being at one time regarded as practically useless—has been made to yield a satisfactory return. Up to the time of these experiments, mining circles generally had failed to find a means of treating this ore economically; but the smelting operations—consequent upon thorough and minute investigation of its self-

fluxing nature together with the co-existing siliceous ore—resulted in the utilization of so-called waste products. The experiments at Kosaka, therefore, have contributed not a little to modern discovery in the mining world and also in developing and increasing the national wealth.

In addition to this, mention should be made of the construction of a large blast furnace, 60 ft. in length, for the treatment of the Black Ore; of the early adoption of the extra high voltage transmission system, now generating 4,800 H. P.; and of the system of "Open Works" practically applied in 1908—all these innovations having been effectually carried out at the Kosaka Mine for the first time in Japan. It is mainly on account of these circumstances that the name of the Kosaka Mine is now so well known, and the Fujitagumi regard its reputation as an honour.

The mining capacity of the Company is steadily increasing, and the ratio of the output of their mines to the total output of the country is very high. Of silver they produce 30.665% of the total yield of Japan; of copper 18.916%; and gold, 12.761%. The three most profitable mines are the Kosaka Copper Mine, the Zuiho Gold Mine, and the Omori Copper Mine.

The Kosaka Mine-Localities.—The Kosaka Mine is situated in the province of Rikuchu, near the extreme northern end of Honshu, the main island of Japan. The nearest station is Odate on the Government Railway, with which it is connected by the Kosaka Railway, built and owned by the Fujita Company.

History.—The Mine was discovered in 1861 by a native of the province, and was exploited by the then head of the Nambu Clan for its silver. In 1884 the Government transferred the mine to its present owners, the Fujita Company. Up till 1897 it was worked as a silver mine, the oxidized remains of the complex sulphide ore being treated accordingly. On the discovery being made, however, that copper could be extracted from the ore, this metal was principally sought, and since 1897 the Kosaka

Mine has yielded copper in abundance, together with a lesser output of gold, silver, and lead.

Some years ago metallic zinc was produced experimentally at the Kosaka Mine, the idea being to test which could be produced more economically—copper or zinc. The verdict was given in favor of copper, and for the time being zinc is not being taken from the Kosaka Mine, though experiments are now being made with the copper slag with a view to extracting the zinc therefrom.

Geology and Ore Deposit.—Although the Kosaka Mine is situated in an exceedingly hilly region, the mountains do not exceed 2,000 feet at their highest point. From a miner's point of view the most important rock in such district is the liparite. This occurs in a comparatively narrow dyke cutting the sedimentary rocks, which are composed, in the main, of the tertiary and breccia, with a covering of volcanic ashes. The ore deposit is the result of the action of the gaseous matter exuding from the earth's centre, solidifying at the junction between the liparite and sedimentary rocks; it belongs to the so-called metasomatic replacement, and is composed of pyrite, zinc blende, chalcopyrite, galena and baryte.

There are three kinds of ores, namely, the Complex Sulphide Ore, Pyrite Ore (compact and loose varieties), and Siliceous Ore—known as "Kuroko," "Okoko," and "Keiko" respectively. The occurrence of these ores is such that the complex sulphide variety forms the nucleus of the irregular massive deposit of pyrite, and the siliceous ore constitutes the outer crusts. The area of the deposit so far explored is 2,000 feet long, 800 feet wide, and 500 feet deep. The ores, in composition, become self-fluxing, this having been discovered as the result of experiments at the Kosaka Mine. Kosaka is exceptionally well favored by Nature for the carrying out of the work that is being undertaken there, and this is especially the case with regard to the composition of the three different ores above-mentioned. They are not only exactly suited for the self-fluxing charge, but the explorations made to date have revealed the remarkable fact that these ores exist in quantities just proportional to each other.

The average composition of the ores is as follows:—

	Complex Sulphide Ore.	Pyrite Ore.	Siliceous Ore
Au	0.00013%	0.00002%	0.00001%
Ag	0.0141	0.0041	0.0027
Cu	2.43	2.34	1.97
Pb	2.28	0.47	0.26
Fe	15.64	26.83	19.44
Zn	9.80	3.15	1.48
SiO ₂	8.11	13.72	41.47
Al ₂ O ₃	6.96	17.58	6.80
BaSO ₄	30.35	12.13	5.37
S	22.71	31.93	21.81

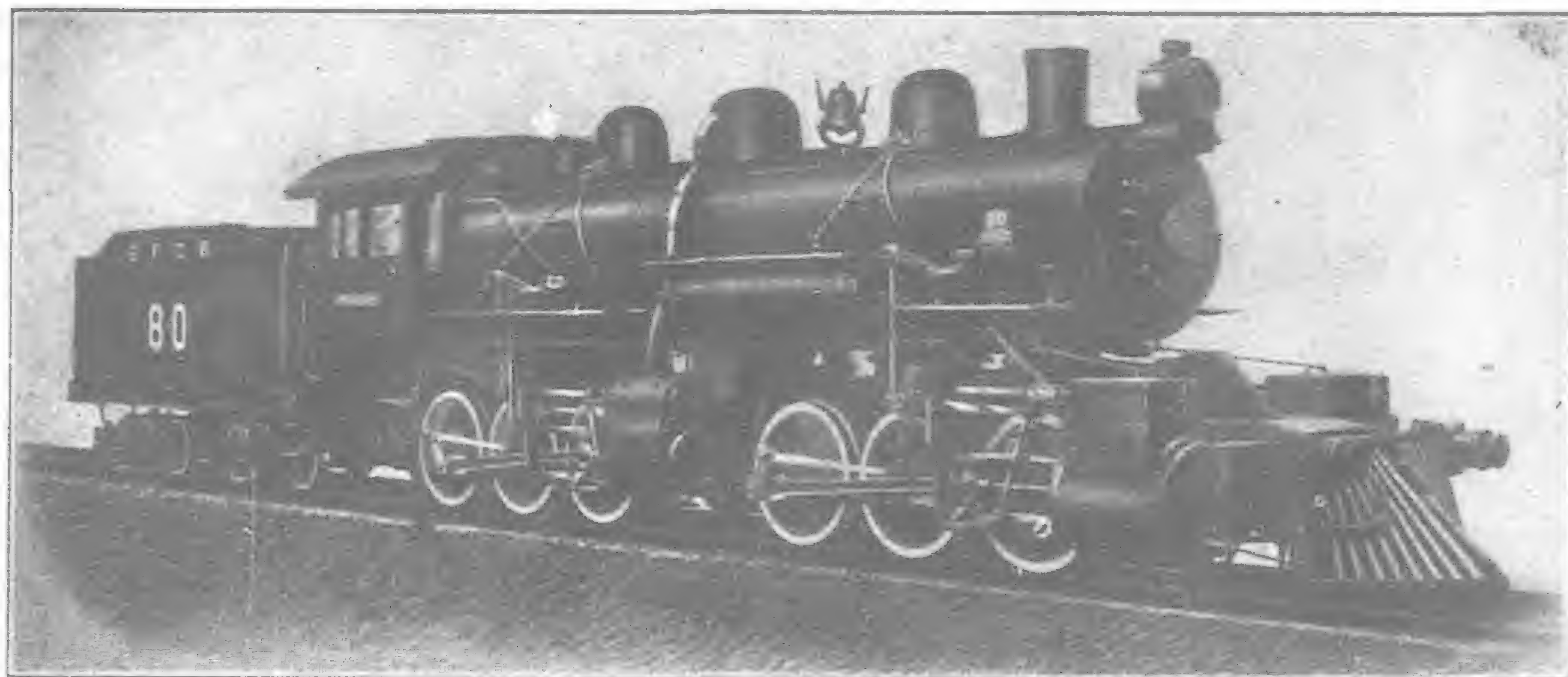
Mining.—Formerly the ore was taken from the outcroppings by merely collecting the loose material at the surface, but when researches were afterwards made by means of drilling and underground drivings the subterranean sluice and filling system was afterwards adopted. This new method worked with great success until the summer of 1908 and as a result the mine became very prosperous, its owners thus becoming the greatest producers of copper from a single mine in the Empire of Japan. As is usually the case, however, it was subsequently found that the underground method would necessitate an alteration in the entire mining system, and accordingly, after thorough investigation, the present method of open works was finally adopted, this system having been in operation since the autumn of 1908. (The new method is similar to that in vogue at Mt. Lyell in Tasmania, and Rio Tinto in Spain.)

The excavation is a deep, funnel-shaped cavity, resembling the crater of a volcano, the inner sides of which are in the form of rows of terraces. It is estimated that the amount of

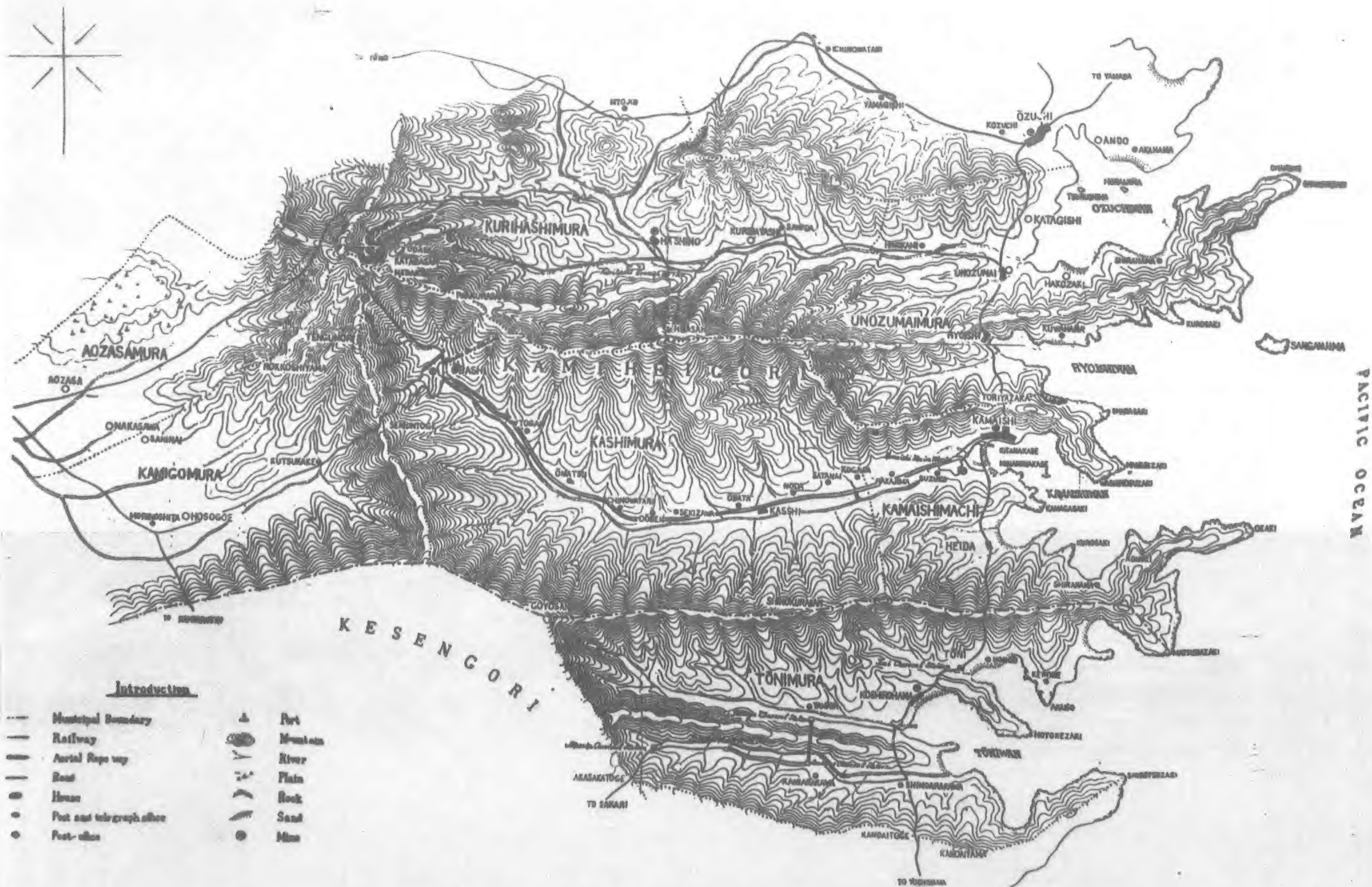
Locomotive No. 80 was one of a lot of three built in 1907. Following the successful service of the first lot, 10 more like No. 70 were purchased in 1911. The older design has twelve driving wheels, a total weight of 206,000 pounds and a tractive power of 42,400 pounds, working compound. The newer engines, purchased only four years later to meet the then more severe conditions, have sixteen driving wheels, a total weight of 279,500 pounds and a tractive power of 60,400 pounds. In this later design, therefore, a locomotive 35 per cent heavier and 42 per cent more powerful than

the earlier locomotive is secured with practically no increase in the weight on a single axle and, therefore, no greater wear and tear on the track.

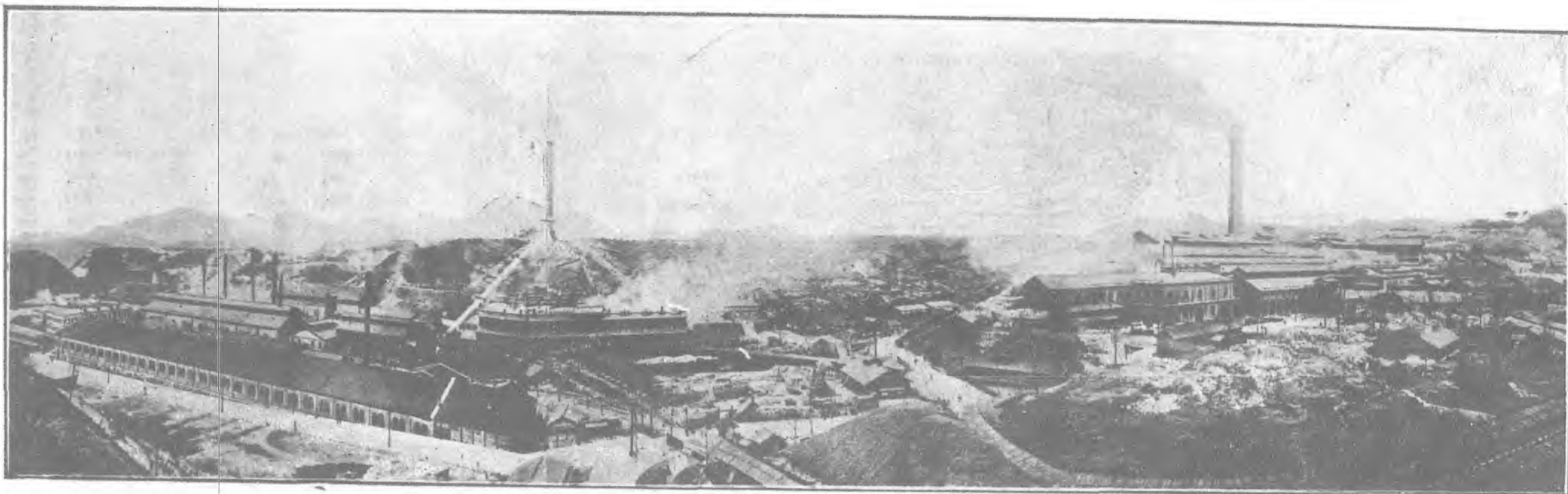
It is because of this flexibility that the Mallet is rapidly winning its way in the United States as a means of solving the difficult problems of transportation. It is equally adapted to light as to heavy designs and its success in other countries warrants the fullest and most careful investigation of it on the part of railroad officials in the Far East.



WEIGHT 206,000 LBS., TRACTIVE POWER, 42,400 LBS.—BUILT BY THE AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY FOR THE CENTRAL RY. OF BRAZIL



TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE KAMAISHI MINING DISTRICT



METALLURGICAL PLANT AT THE KOSAKA MINES IN THE PROVINCE OF RIKUCHU, JAPAN



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE EXTENSIVE MINING WORKS AT KOSAKA

overburden to be removed is about four million cubic yards; measured at the surface, the present size of the excavation is 2,200 feet by 1,000 feet. Excavation work is conducted at the steepest possible angle compatible with the safety of the wall, the slope of which averages 45 degrees. Most of the excavating is done by means of blasting, the material being removed by electric trolleys and manual labour. The former underground tunnels and shafts prove very convenient at the present time for the transportation of the ore. On an average 1,000 tons of ore and from 1,000 to 1,800 cubic yards of overburden are removed daily. The ore, without any further dressing, is screened by means of grizzlies and trommels, and is taken directly to the blast furnaces.

Transportation of the Ore.—The smelting works are situated on the side of a small hill a mile and a quarter distant from the pits, and the ore is transported thither by means of an electric railway. The trolley lines are laid all over the mine and its vicinity, and connect the mine with the Kosaka Railway, owned by the Fujita Company. This in its turn is connected with the Government Railway at Odate.

newly-built furnace, which is similar in shape to the older ones, are as follows:—

Length at Tuyers.....	60 ft.
Width ".....	3 ft. 6 in.
Total height.....	28 ft. 6 in.
Diameter and Nos. of Tuyers.....	6 in. and 116.
Height of Water Jacket.....	7 ft. 5 in.

A proper mixture of the three different kinds of ore makes a selffluxing charge for the furnace working to matte. A very small amount of coal (not more than 3% of the total charge) is sometimes forced into the furnace from the tuyers, and a blast of very low pressure (10 oz. per square inch) is then applied. The first matte (30% Cu) is re-smelted and concentrated into the second matte (50% Cu), which after being crushed and calcined by Herreshoff roasters, is converted by English reverberatory furnaces into blister copper.

This latter plant is to be replaced by another, whereby a great saving of time and expense will be effected. The reason why English furnaces were installed instead of the more economical Bessemerizing was for fear of losing the silver in the rich matte, which contains a good deal of



KAMAISHI HARBOR

Fuel for the works is carried up in buckets by means of an aerial wire rope tramway.

Metallurgy.—As an outcome of the constant and untiring efforts of the engineers the ores (the three different ores taken together) are at the present time treated by the cold blast pyritic smelting system. Then, the black ore, which is found in great abundance, was until these experiments were concluded, abandoned as useless on account of its poor and refractory quality; but now the difficulty of treating it has been entirely overcome. This, as stated, is due to the ability and perseverance of the engineers of the Fujita Company, who were fortunately aided in their researches by the discovery of an unlimited supply of siliceous ore, and the outcome has been the complete revolutionizing of the Japanese mining industry. The splendid results attained came as a great surprise to all interested in this important matter, and the engineers responsible won golden opinions and well-deserved praise on all hands.

There are altogether seven furnaces of three different sizes, which, on an average, turn out 1,000 tons of ore daily. The dimensions of the

volatile metals. Experience has proved that it is possible to avoid this loss in volatilisation by proper care during the process. At present there is in course of erection a Bessemer plant composed of two stands, with eight shells, a forty-ton electric crane, tamping mills, &c., and two sets of turbo-compressors of the Brown Boveri Rateau Type. It is expected to be ready for work before the autumn of 1910.

The blister copper produced from the present reverberatory furnaces is then cast into anode ingots, which are refined electrolytically in vats arranged according to the parallel system. The electrolytic copper thus produced is then ready for the market.

As the reverberatory slag from the second matte contains a considerable quantity of lead and copper, it is once more smelted, and the lead extracted as bottom. After the bottom has been squeezed in a liquation hearth, the lead is treated in the Parkes pot and desilverised. The pig lead resulting is then sent to market, while the zinc scum containing noble metals is subjected to distillation. The residue of the latter, and the noble slime from the

OPEN WORKS AT THE KOSAKA MINE





THE SMELTERS OF THE KAMANSHI MINE

electrolytic vats, are treated in an English cupellation furnace and sent to the Imperial Mint in the form of bullion.

Annual Production.—The production from the mine in the year 1908 was as follows:—

Gold 10,900 oz. Silver 1,127,000 oz. Copper 7,572 tons. Lead 378 tons.

Motive Power and Number of Workmen.—Electricity is the sole motive power used throughout the mine, being generated at the four hydro-electric power stations on the bank of the River Oyu. Shortly after the discovery of the three-phase alternate current generator, that system was adopted by the mine; and, for the first time in Japan, the transmission of the extra high tension current was successfully effected. The total horse-power generated is 3,800, and is thus utilized:—

880 H. P. for Electrolysis
600 H. P. „ Electric Railway.
2,320 H. P. „ Stationary Motors.

In addition, a generating plant of 1,000 H. P. is now in course of construction in connection with the converter plant.

Altogether 8,295 workmen are employed at the mine, 1,377 of whom work underground and 6,918 on the surface.

Accessories.—The smiths', carpenters', and machine shops are completely equipped with all necessary appliances. A saw-mill situated in the famous Sugi forest near by supplies the mine with all the timber required. An aqueduct brings excellent water to the mine and keeps the fire hydrants constantly ready for use. Electric illumination and a complete telephone system are another feature of the mine. Two well-equipped hospitals are provided for the accommodation of the sick, while three elementary schools afford good educational facilities for the children of the miners.

Awards of Merit.—Among the awards received by the Kosaka Mine, the principal are the following:—

Gold Medal of Honour at the Fifth National Industrial Exhibition held in Osaka, in 1905; Grand Prize at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held in St. Louis in 1904, and Grand Prix at the Universal Exposition held in Liege in 1906.

THE OMORI MINE.

Situation.—This mine is situated in a mountainous region in the province of Iwami, in the



THE OMORI COPPER IWAMI MINE, SITUATED IN PROVINCE OF ON THE JAPAN SEA

north-west of Hondo, near the coast of the Japan Sea.

History.—The Omori Mine is said to have been discovered some 600 years ago. At the beginning of the Tokugawa Shogunate (which lasted from 1615 until 1868) the mine was managed by the famous Okubo Iwami-no-Kamj, and under him it is said to have flourished greatly. In 1872 an earthquake caused so much damage to the underground workings that it was found necessary to close the mine altogether. In 1884, however, on the mine being transferred to the Fujita Company, it was re-opened and after the sinking of considerable capital was equipped with a modern installment.

Geological Formation.—Geologically, the district is composed of tertiary tuffs and sand-

stone, interspersed with a great mass of andesite containing ore. The ore deposit consists of true fissure veins from 3 to 7 feet in thickness, parallel to one another, and sloping at an angle of from 70 to 80 degrees to the horizon. Some of the veins are 2,000 feet in length, being composed principally of chalcopyrite, galena, and zinc blende containing gold and silver, and banded together in structure. Five of the veins are now being worked.

The ore is mainly composed as follows:—Au 0.0014%; Ag 0.0560%; Cu 7.75%; Pb 0.8000%.

Mining.—The veins are worked by stopings and the material is removed by way of adits and shafts, the hoisting being done by a skip driven by a water-wheel. The water, which accumulates to the extent of 35 cubic feet a minute, is drained off by electric pump from the depth of 500 feet.

Dressing.—The ore, after being cobbled and picked, is mechanically dressed by means of breakers, rolls, trommels, jiggers, &c.

Metallurgy.—The ore, with the requisite quantity of limestone and coke, is smelted raw in an ordinary jacketed circular furnace, and the matte formed from this partial pyritic smelting, after calcination in stalls, is once more smelted, forming blister copper, containing gold, silver and lead. This last operation is carried out according to the Japanese Mabuki process.

Annual Production.—In 1908 the quantity of ore mined was 22,500 tons, which produced metals in the following proportions:—

Gold, 1,694.0 oz. Silver, 96,764.0 oz. Copper, 315.0 tons. Lead, 4.1 tons.

The blister copper from the Omori Mine is shipped to the Kosaka Mine, and there refined electrically.

Motive Power and Number of Workmen.—There are three different forms of motive power in use at this mine, viz:—

Steam, 823 H. P.; Electricity, 255 H. P.; Water, 188 H. P.

Altogether 682 miners are employed here, 291 working below, and 391 above the surface.

THE ZUIHO GOLD MINE.

Soon after Formosa came into the possession of Japan the Fujita Company opened up a gold mine in Zuiho, in 1895, and by adopting the

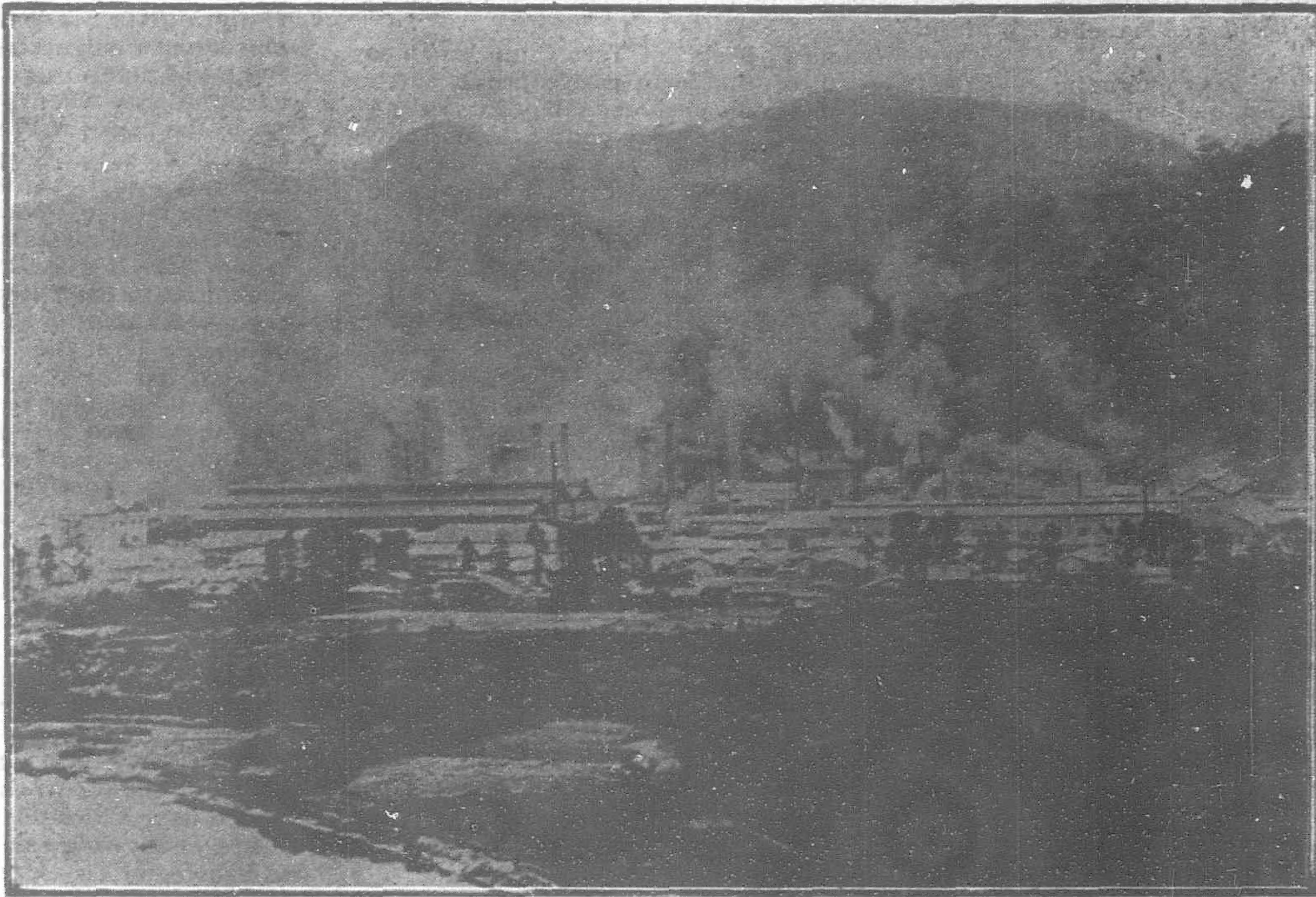
most improved foreign system of mining and metallurgy, proved that mining in the new territory was a lucrative business, and that the country was rich in untouched mineral wealth.

exceedingly so that within a short time it became the foremost gold mine in the Japanese Empire.

Geological Formation.—The Zuiho Mine and its vicinity consist of tertiary formation, ande-

and about 3,000 feet in length, have been discovered.

The ore is siliceous and still contains a small percentage of pyrite and sulphides; some of the



VIEW OF THE KAMAISHI MINE

Location.—The Zuiho Gold Mine is situated at the northern end of the Island of Formosa, near the coast, about eight miles east of Keelung, from which port provisions and other necessities can easily be obtained. Not far off are the Kinkaseki and Botanko mines.

History.—This mine was discovered by a Chinese in 1890. In 1895, after the Japan China war, when the Island of Formosa passed into the possession of Japan, the mine was transferred to its present owners and prospered

site alternating with a bed of sedimentary rocks. In the tertiary deposits there are several thin streaks of coal embedded between layers of sandstone and bituminous shale. Although the coal is metamorphosed by the intruding andesite and is of thin and bad quality it is used at the mine on account of the local scarcity of fuel. On the contact zone between the tertiary and andesite are the gold veins, which are common here to both rocks. Six workable veins, from two to three feet thick

ore, being rather clayey, is difficult to classify. The average content of the ore is as follows:—

Au. 0.0016%; Ag. 0.0010%; SiO₂ 66.59%.

Mining.—Regular overhand stoping by levels is the chief method in use at this mine. A distance of a hundred feet separates the levels, which are connected together by shafts and winzes. The ore is hauled up through the winzes by horse-driven rollers, and then transported to the mill on the aerial wire rope railway. Placer working for gold is also carried out by natives.

Milling.—After being treated by the Blake crusher the ore is re-ground in a Huntington mill, amalgamation being effected at the same time. Sand and slime are separated either by means of hydraulic cone classifiers or by Wilfrey tables. The sand is then forced into steel leaching vats by the Butters-and-Mein distributor, and treated by the percolation process, while the slime is treated by the decantation process, agitation being effected either by means of a stirrer or centrifugal pump.

The gold cyanide solution is treated by zinc boxes, filled with zinc shavings. Every fortnight the zinc boxes are cleaned, the gold slime is dried and then smelted with the proper flux in crucibles, into bullion form.

Disposal of Output.—In 1908 altogether 28,411 tons of ore were mined, which produced:—Gold 9,047 oz; Silver 4,177 oz.

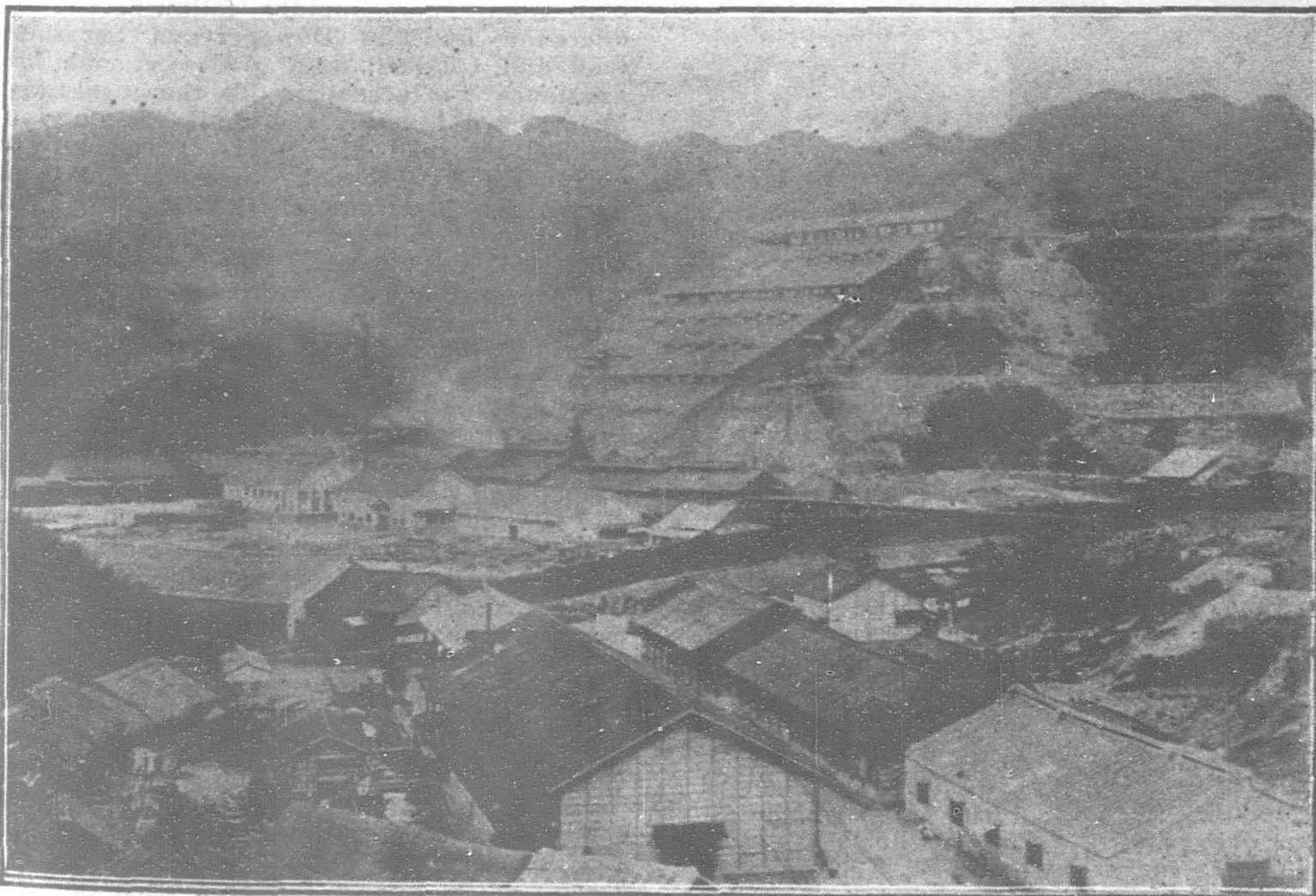
The base bullion is sent to the Imperial Mint.

Motive Power and Number of Workmen.—The motive power at this mill is divided up as follows:—

Steam 320 H. P.; Water 165 H. P.; Electricity (for lighting only) 30 H. P.

Altogether 331 workmen are employed at the mine, 176 of whom work underground and 155 on the surface.

Award of Merit.—This mine was awarded the Silver Medal of Honour at the Tokyo Industrial Exhibition of 1908.



THE ZUIHO GOLD MINE IN FORMOSA

* H. E. TSEN CHUN-HSUAN

A CHARACTER SKETCH

Tsen Chun-hsuan, the "Butcher," has been dragged from obscurity in Shanghai to save the situation in Szechuan for the perplexed Manchu Government.

"Tsen Chun-hsuan, being always energetic and zealous in doing his duties, and shirking no laborious task, is hereby ordered to embark on board a steamer without the least delay," commanded an Imperial Edict of September 15, and as this article is being written Tsen is on his way to "a steamer" bound for far away Szechuan.

course, be prepared to accept the Viceroyalty of Szechuan, should it, perchance, be offered to him.

The "coming back" of Tsen Chun-hsuan as the Saviour of Szechuan is significant, and a snap-shot of his official career will be interesting as indicating how deeply course the currents in Chinese officialdom, and how after long meandering in hidden channels they come to the surface in strange and unexpected places to conflict or conjoin.

The career of this reinstated Tsen has



H. E. TSEN CHUN-HSUAN

Tsen Chun-hsuan did not accept the orders of the Throne without question. It becomes a Chinese dignitary to plead incapacity, unworthiness, and—illness, when any post not exactly to his liking is thrust upon him, and Tsen, being a past-master in the gentle art of dodging uncongenial duties, despite the flattering Edict quoted above, strove with all the craftiness he knows so well how to employ to escape the journey and the responsibilities of settling such a popular clamour as the provincials of Szechuan have been raising.

But the Throne was obdurate, and Tsen, who had been removed from office some time ago, recognised that opportunity was knocking at the door of his residence in Markham Road, Shanghai, and that it was distinctly vital for him to respond to the call on the chance that judicious delays on the long journey to Szechuan might retard his arrival till the Szechuanese had either tired of their turmoil or some settlement had been brought about by someone else. Then he would, with some show of reluctance, of

*This sketch was written previous to the outbreak at Wuchang.

brought him into touch with most of the leading events in recent Chinese history and most of the foremost men of the time, and but a cursory study of his official life will once again demonstrate the supreme value of a friend at Court in a land where the lopping of a head is looked upon as a pastime, and show the how and the why of his ability to defy the powers behind the Throne and the enemies before it and yet escape with his head attached to his shoulders.

Tsen Chun-hsuan is the son of the late Viceroy Tsen Yu-ying, who earned a bloody reputation in Yunnan owing to the drastic methods he adopted to suppress the Mohammedan rebellion. And as the father was known as a butcher of the unfortunate human who defied or opposed his authority, so the son has followed in the father's footsteps and has acquired similar repute. Tsen Chun-hsuan is now about 51 years of age and, as a Chinese scholar, attained the degree equivalent to the M. A. of western educational practice. He is a Kwangsi provincial, and at Kweilin, the capital of that turbulent province, he possesses a magnificent residence and estate, which, however, has seen

little of its owner during recent years. He prefers to reside within the safe confines of this foreign settlement of Shanghai.

In the epoch-marking 90's Tsen found himself in Peking an aspirant for higher office than the Director of the Imperial Stud, and, like many others, was drawn into the reform movement inaugurated by Kang Yu-wei, with the late Emperor as a puppet. That he escaped complicity when Yuan Shih-kai turned traitor to the cause and accomplished the sensational collapse of the party, the decapitation of many, the flight of Kang Yu-wei and others, was due more to good luck than management, for before the memorable coup of 1898 Tsen secured office in distant Canton as a result of a memorial to the Throne on reform, which was penned for him by his then secretary, Chang Mingchi, now the Viceroy at Canton. So pleased was the Throne with the evidence of what was supposed to be Tsen's talent that he was despatched forthwith to Canton as Provincial Treasurer, and when the downfall of the late Emperor and Kang Yu-wei and his coterie came, Tsen's absence from sight saved him from awkward questions, and for many years his complicity was virtually forgotten though eventually it was remembered and used against him to his detriment by his powerful enemy Prince Ching.

At Canton Tsen ultimately came into conflict with the then Viceroy, Tan Chung-lin. A quarrel ensued owing to the Viceroy refusing to sustain Tsen's recommendation for the dismissal of the son of the Viceroy's chief secretary, Whang Chun-shan, and Tsen contrived to gain a change of posts. He was sent to Kansu as Provincial Treasurer, and his arrival in that province marked a rise in the tide of his fortunes of which he was not slow to take advantage.

The Boxer movement was in full swing a year after Tsen settled down in Kansu, and in due course the startling news was borne in that the late Empress Dowager was in full flight from Peking with a foreign horde hot on her heels. Tsen saw his chance. He urged the Viceroy to grant him leave to go to the assistance of the flying Dowager, but the Viceroy could not be moved to consent, and ultimately he sent in his seal of office, and, taking French leave, rode night and day with twenty men to intercept the flying fear-stricken Court. Though the whole country was being crossed and recrossed by officials hastening with the same end in view it so befell that Tsen was the first to meet the royal refugees. They had been long on their way from the sacked Capital, were short of substantial food, and terrified by the constant rumours that foreign troops were rapidly following. Tsen offered to find the Dowager and her suite food and soldiers, and gladly enough his assistance was accepted. To the royal train he attached himself, and until Sian-fu was reached he held the post of adviser-in-chief. He strove to make himself useful to a degree, and overcame all the difficulties that were previously constructed in imagination with skill and success. The Empress Dowager never forgot the services Tsen was able to render at this critical time. As immediate reward for his wise counsel and devoted loyalty he was made Governor of Shensi, and this appointment marked his first decisive move up the rungs of the official ladder.

Rumours constantly came to Sian-fu that French and Russian soldiers were approaching and in order to stay their progress Tsen was ordered to Taiyuan-fu, the capital of Shansi province, to act as Governor. Whilst there he was called upon to settle the claims made on behalf of the murdered missionaries, and the Shansi University (since handed over to the Chinese) was the outcome of the negotiations. At this place and in connection with these negotiations Shen Tun-ho, prominent in Shanghai in Famine Committee matters and in the promotion of Sino-American friendship, was connected with Tsen, but they did not build up an abiding friendship.

The Boxer difficulty having been settled, and the Court having returned to Peking, Tsen felt the quietness of Shansi a little too much for his nerves and his ambition,

and the Red Lantern Rebellion in Szechuan afforded him opportunity for further activity. He was appointed Acting Viceroy of the province to supersede Viceroy Kwei Tsin, but before he arrived the crisis had passed and the remainder of his stay was devoted to cementing peace between the rebels and the officials. Tsen's actions actually effected nothing, but he gained the reputation in Szechuan of being a gentle ruler, and this reputation, combined with the knowledge on the part of the Peking officials that he is a fire-eater, has persuaded the Throne to despatch him to Szechuan at this juncture.

But the Szechuan rebellion having died out upon Tsen's appointment the idea fixed itself in the head of the Dowager Empress that he must be an adept in the art of terminating popular disturbances, and the rebellions which were constantly menacing the peace of the Kwangsi and Kwangtung provinces determined the "Old Lady" to despatch Tsen to the scene with powers of Acting Viceroy. He was therefore ordered from Szechuan and, upon his arrival in Canton, commenced a vigorous investigation of official conduct in the city and provinces. The result was a strong memorial by telegraph to the Throne impeaching the then Viceroy and demanding power to make a clean sweep of the officials. The power to effect his desires was granted and with the dismissal of the old hands Tsen manufactured for himself bitter enemies in Peking, among those ranging themselves against him being the powerful Prince Ching, whose nominees were among those discharged in disgrace.

Tsen's career as a suppressor of rebellion in Kwangsi was short, or comparatively so. He went to live at his residence at Kweilin for about six months, and the trouble was partially suppressed with the aid of the sword. Asked by one inquirer how he was progressing with the work he stated, in a casual way, that he was doing fairly well, but he had made a mistake in only taking with him 100 executioners to kill the captured. His soldiers could, of course, wipe out the others. About one year after this period another fillip was given to rebellion in the Luichow-fu district and it grew so intense that he gathered soldiers and went up the river to personally suppress for good the activities of the rebels. Among these were many soldiers who had mutinied, and an erstwhile officer under Tsen, named Chang Ah-fa, was the leader. Tsen so efficaciously carried the sword to the necks of the people alleged to be guilty of assisting the rebels that they soon grew tired of seeing their family trees being lopped of promising branches and assisted the soldiers of the Viceroy to carry out their work. A big reward for Chang Ah-fa soon brought about his capture and the dramatic decapitation, accompanied by the carving of the body to procure the heart, the squeezing of the blood from it into a cup containing wine, and the theatrical drinking of the mixture by Tsen Chun-hsuan to show his hatred of his late enemy and all rebels, struck fear to their hearts and they shed the weapons that they had handled for years and made some pretense at taking up an honest livelihood.

By drinking the heart's blood of Chang Ah-fa Tsen Chun-hsuan sealed his reputation of a blood-thirsty official, and throughout the Two Kwang provinces his name as a "butcher" will be perpetuated.

Some time after his return to Canton Tsen, who had in the meantime been made Viceroy, was confronted with the railway problem. The concession for the southern section of the trunk line to Hankow had been repurchased from the American syndicate and there was a movement afoot in the south to obtain it for the people. Tsen opposed this plan and suggested that the people could have the privilege of putting up the money to build the line if the officials managed it. The people of Canton know too much of official character to submit to any proposal of the kind, but Tsen, relying upon his reputation, determined to try and force some scheme of the kind through. An agitation which developed into a frantic popular outcry arose and Tsen took strong steps to suppress it and bring the people to his knee. He arrested several leaders, one being a prominent and popular banker, Lai Kwai-pui, and brought down such a storm about his ears that he was ultimately successfully impeached and, with the aid of his enemies in Peking, the Cantonese succeeded in securing his removal.

The Viceroyalty of Canton was naturally coveted by many, and Yuan Shih-kai, the

strongest man in the empire, and no friend of Tsen's, was moved by the protests of the people. Anyway he was striving at this period to put his own nominees in the maritime provinces of China for reasons that were obvious at the time, and he thought the time opportune to shift Tsen. Accordingly Chou-fu, a protege of Yuan Shih-kai, was sent to Canton as Viceroy and Tsen was ordered to go to Yunnan as Viceroy, taking the seat which his father had occupied for twenty years.

Leaving Canton he sailed for Shanghai, having made up his mind that he would not go to Yunnan, and upon arrival in the Model Settlement he sent a telegram to Peking that sickness prevented him from moving further. He sent memorial after memorial to the Throne announcing that he was ill and spitting blood, but the Throne would not cancel his appointment to Yunnan for many months, though at length he managed to catch the eye of the Dowager Empress and through her influence his appointment to Yunnan was cancelled and he was ordered to go back to Szechuan. This appointment was more in accordance with his views, but he did not hurry to it. He had pleaded sickness and he deemed it wise to delay and still demand leave on the plea of weakness. Leave was granted, but at length he announced his departure from Shanghai, and managed to get as far as Hankow. Here the railway connected with Peking and Tsen could not resist the temptation to bolt to the Capital with the hopes of having an audience with the Empress Dowager. This move came as a surprise to even his suite, but Tsen carried it out in the face of advice to the contrary and succeeded in not only seeing the Dowager but in also having his appointment to Szechuan cancelled and a high appointment given him in Peking. In this he non-plussed his enemies in the Capital and before long terrorized them by the apparent influence which he held with the Empress.

Appointed to the Presidency of the Board of Posts and Communications, a position now held by the much-abused Sheng Kung-pao, Tsen Chun-hsuan quickly began to move to disconcert those who had brought about his removal from Canton, and his first mark was the Vice-President of the Board Chu Pao-kwei. This official was one of the returned American students, who in Shanghai was Sheng Kung-pao's right handman, Sheng being then the Director-General of Railways as well as Treaty Commissioner. Yuan Shih-kai wishing to wipe off a score against Sheng Kung-pao got Chu Pao-kwei into his hands, and as Chu had been in charge of the Telegraph office in Shanghai for many years, he was able to supply information to Yuan Shih-kai that was useful for his purpose.

Tsen having become friendly with Sheng Kung-pao whilst in Shanghai was influenced by what Sheng was able to tell him, and as a means of hitting out at Yuan Shih-kai, he promptly impeached Chu on the grounds of corruption, charging him with obtaining money from foreigners in the letting of railway contracts, etc. The result was the prompt dismissal of Chu from office by order of the Empress Dowager, and the plunging of other officials in consternation.

To drive home in the minds of others a sense of his power Tsen decided to impeach Prince Ching and did so on the grounds that Prince Ching was corrupt. He stated that when he had gone to call on Chu he had been squeezed 24 Taels, and on the principle of a man being like his master Prince Ching must be equally corrupt.

The Dowager Empress satisfied Tsen by severely reprimanding Prince Ching for keeping such unprincipled servants, but whether the tongue of her majesty was smuggled away in her cheek is not related by the historian of the interview. Nevertheless the officials saw that Tsen was a man to be reckoned with and all sorts of intrigues were set afoot to trap him and get him out of the way. He was neither alarmed by the efforts of his enemies nor to be deterred in his purpose of impeaching them when possible and he at once signified his contempt for their machinations by impeaching the son of Prince Ching, Prince Tsai Chen (who represented China at the Coronation) who was then President of the Board of Commerce and Agriculture. The impeachment was on the ground that the President of the Board was conducting himself in a manner not becoming an officer and a gentleman. In short he was paying too much attention to a singing girl. This impeachment made the

halls of the whole empire rock with intense interest. The newspapers secured from somewhere or other a picture of the Prince's love and they published details of the sensational scandal that ran into a serial story. No such interesting public charge had been made for many years and the newspapers and the gossips made the most of it. The hatred of Prince Ching for Tsen Chun-hsuan was now intense, however, and he began to plot his ejection from the Capital. So long as he remained in Peking he was what the Chinese call a "nail in the eye" of the officials, and they moved every possible stone to try and get him out. A chance came sometime later when a memorial came from Canton asking for assistance to quell a rising near Pakhoi. Tsen's reputation as a rebellion suppressor naturally caused him to be selected for the work, and he was relieved of his post in Peking. The officially owned paper in Peking produced a cartoon of Tsen's departure. The picture depicted a tiger being driven away by a crowd of people armed with brooms. Tsen was the tiger.

But the Pakhoi rebels never saw Tsen Chun-hsuan. He decided to fall sick upon his arrival in Shanghai, and to let someone else go to Pakhoi, and before he was forced to make a move the trouble had been settled by the local officials. Tsen applied for leave from the Throne, but without it being granted, though Prince Ching was given an opportunity to get even with Tsen in a very short time.

Friends of Prince Ching in Shanghai remembered Tsen's early connection with the Kang Yu-wei party, and Taotai Tsai nai-wang (the gentleman who lately absconded with funds raised by loan to assist native banks at the time of the collapse of the rubber boom,) and Wong Chun shun were able to supply Prince Ching with a photograph of Tsen Chun-hsuan and the exiled reformer Liang Chi chao (who is at present in Japan with Kang Yu-wei) and a statement to the effect that the reformer had secretly come back to Shanghai to confer with Tsen and raise a rebellion against the Manchus. The photograph was cleverly faked, and armed with it Prince Ching impeached Tsen to the Dowager. Loyal to the man who had assisted her when in flight she endeavoured to turn the animosity of Prince Ching by reminding him that Tsen and Liang were friends in the old days, but Prince Ching triumphantly drew the attention of the Dowager to the fact that in the photograph Tsen was wearing a moustache and beard which did not adorn his face in the days of his friendship in Peking with Liang, and necessarily the Dowager had to admit the fact. But the Dowager would not agree to have Tsen decapitated as was urged, and contented herself with cashiering him and ordering him not to go to Canton.

Since that date Tsen has been living in Shanghai waiting for the time to come when he might get back into power, and just as studiously his enemies in Peking have striven to keep him out.

With the lack of men capable to put down the revolt against the railway policy in Szechuan it is only natural that the friends of Tsen should advocate his reinstatement to office as the only man in the empire able to cope with the situation. His prowess in the field, his success in Szechuan in the early part of his career were drawn attention to and his name was placed before the Cabinet by Sheng Kung-pao and Prince Tsai. It is noteworthy that Prince Ching supported Yuan Shih-kai (still in retirement) or Hsi Liang, but at a cabinet meeting Tsen's party prevailed.

Prince Ching at once left the room pleading illness, and declined to sign the Edict appointing Tsen. This is the first edict of the new reign without the signature of Prince Ching.

And now Tsen goes out as the Saviour of Szechuan, and interest of the whole of China is focussed upon him. The Cantonese have decided to resist any effort on the part of the Government to carry on the railway policy until it has been put before the National Assembly, and so the Szechuan affair becomes a test case to determine whether the Government or the people shall rule.

On October 17 Tsen arrived in Shanghai minus his moustache and although another edict was issued about that date again directing him to go to Szechuan he made no move in that direction. Again he is heard from on November 15 when the National Assembly elected Yuan Shi-Kai premier. Tsen is reported to have secured two votes for that position and which indicates that he has in China at least two friends.

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Ynchausti & Co.

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International Banking Corp.
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Melchers & Co.

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Vulcan Iron Works

Melchers & Co.

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China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd

LOCKS

Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.

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The Wen Ming Press.

LUMBER DEALERS

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Port Banga Lumber Co.

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Fearon, Daniel & Co.

Frank L. Strong

Schuchardt & Schutte.

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New York Engineering Co.

Shanghai Machine Co.

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Shewan, Tomes & Co.

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F. A. Vanderloo & Co.

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South Manchuria

Southern Pacific Co.

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